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CROPS AND MARKETS

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Index to this Issue

	Page
Livestock, Meats, and Wool	258
Fruits and Vegetables	262
Dairy and Poultry	265
Grain	266
Hay	268
Feed	269
Cotton	270
Foreign Crops and Markets	272

Review

Livestock prices declined during the week October 13-18. Hogs broke 50¢-\$1 and fat lambs 25-50¢ per 100 lbs. Feeding lambs however sold readily. Heavy beef steers declined 50¢ whereas yearlings sold readily at strong to 25¢ higher prices.

Wholesale fresh meat trade was rather draggy, partly because of several holidays which occurred during the week. Despite this fact, however, prices worked slightly higher. Fresh pork loins were an exception, declines on that kind of meat ranging from \$1-\$5 per 100 pounds.

Butter markets steadied somewhat on top grades during the week October 13-18, but were generally unsettled as the week progressed, with weakness apparent at the close. The storage situation continued to be an important influence. Production is holding up remarkably. Foreign markets were firm, but exports light.

Cheese markets developed a somewhat unsettled feeling during the week. Slight reaction following previous weeks' declines did not stimulate active business. There appears to be a tendency toward an increase in storage surplus since the first of the month, as a result of slow business. This, together with heavy fall production and the influence of an unsettled butter market offered little basis for confidence.

Shipments of fruit and vegetables for the week ending October 18 exceeded all previous records this season. If the 32,000 cars of 20 products forwarded had been combined into one train, it would have reached from Washington, D. C., to New York City. Output of grapes was 3,300 cars heavier than the week before; potato shipments 1,600 cars more, and apples about 1,300 cars in excess of the preceding seven-day period. With the increasing arrivals in city markets, price declines were common for leading lines. Apples held about steady. Except in Chicago, where potato prices were firm, key markets for this vegetable showed little strength. Practically all f. o. b. selling points also quoted lower ranges. After the high opening prices at the beginning of the season, sweet potatoes have declined until values are not much higher than a year ago, in spite of the fact that production is the lightest in eight years.

A barrel of Eastern Shore of Virginia sweets was bringing as low as \$2.50, with top price \$4.50 in the West. Bushel hampers from other sections ranged anywhere from \$1 to \$2.10. Chief sources of sweet potato supply soon will be shifting to the States of Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey.

Renewed export buying advanced wheat prices to new high levels. Rye prices advanced with wheat and upon good export demand. Corn and oats were lower as the weather continued to be favorable for maturing corn crop. Barley market was firm while flax continued its upward trend.

Feed markets were quiet.—Prices for practically all descriptions were from 50 cents-\$1.50 per ton lower. Oil meals were decidedly weak as a result of a let-up in exports. The domestic demand was light with fall pasturage in most sections excellent. Production and stocks were good. The movement was heavy.

The hay market was quiet to dull. Low grades were not wanted, and some consignments of this hay resulted in heavy losses to shippers. Timothy was quiet to dull with receipts at most markets more than equal to buyers' needs. The alfalfa market was steady with slightly more active demand. Prairie ruled steady to dull.

Timothy seed movement during the two weeks ending October 7 failed to catch up with that of last year or two years ago, according to information received by the United States Department of Agriculture. Up to October 7 about 70% of the crop had left growers' hands compared with 85% last year and 80% two years ago.

The corn crop of the world appears to be much smaller than last year, the forecasts for seven countries reporting being 17.2 per cent less than the production of these countries last year. The United States and Canada indicate decreases of about 500,000,000 bushels each, and Italy and Hungary indicate increases.

Potato production in 11 European countries is estimated to be a little larger this year than last, some reporting increases, others decreases. The potato supply in these countries has an important bearing on the demand for other food crops.

Cotton prices witnessed further declines during the week October 13-18 with the market, however, steadier and fluctuations less broad. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 75 points, closing at 23.45¢, as compared with 24.20¢ last week and 29.75¢ a year ago. On the New Orleans Cotton Exchange October future contracts declined 57 points, closing at 22.60¢ as compared with 23.17¢ last week and 29.45¢ one year ago.

The average price for Middling spot cotton in 10 designated spot markets closed at 22.53¢ per lb. as compared with 23.12¢ last week and 26.46¢ one year ago.

Reports indicated that increased activity among American mills might be looked for from now on.

Livestock - Meats - Wool

Livestock Prices Lower

Livestock prices took a tumble during the week ending October 18. Hogs after reaching "war" prices a week earlier fell 50¢-\$1, lightweights and packing sows showing the most loss. Fat lambs declined 25¢-50¢, but feeding lambs again sold readily. Choice kinds advanced in some instances. Fat steer prices, milled about unevenly, heavies losing 50¢, while yearlings sold readily at strong to 25¢ higher prices, the top reaching a new high mark for the year. The supply of long-fleeced steers at Chicago was surprisingly large at times, and the bottom again dropped out of the market for heavy kinds when demand became restricted almost exclusively to animals averaging under 1,150 lbs. Grass steers from western range States sold off 25¢ in keeping with the apathetic market for fed steers and the insistence of finishers for lower-priced feeding material. However, after the decline comparable with the downturn on western grassers had swept over the stocker and feeder market, finishers bought actively at the decline, but held aloof except when offered bargain prices.

RECEIPTS OF ALL SPECIES INCREASED

Sharply increased receipts of all species without a corresponding enlargement in outlet was a price-weakening factor all along the line. Cattle and hog runs at Chicago on Monday established records for the year to date. The same was true at several other large markets. The average cost of hogs, which was approximately \$3-\$4 higher than the corresponding time a year earlier, naturally attracted increased supplies, receipts at 10 markets being 605,000, compared with 496,000 a week earlier.

Strictly choice yearling steers sold upward to \$12.60 at Chicago, several loads making \$12.50 both at that market and St. Louis. This top price was equal to the April peak on weighty steers. Illustrating the decline in such steers since the top early in the year, best big-weight bullocks during the week under review sold at \$10.90, few passing \$10.50, although handyweights sold upward to \$12, many fed yearlings cashed at \$11-\$12. There were seldom enough yearlings to go around and as a rule there were too many steers averaging 1,200 lbs. upward for trade requirements. After losing 50¢ or more, all grades of weighty steers closed in a semilemoralized condition, most sales being at prices below the cost of production. During the bargain sale period at Chicago late in the week, weighty, fat grass steers which had gone out earlier in the year around \$10 returned to sell \$1 or more under the original cost.

By the same token weighty steers suitable for a short turn continued slow, except where bargain-counter prices were in evidence. The country wanted quality and a flesh foundation which as a rule could be bought more cheaply than it can be put on, but boggled over weights exceeding 1,000 lbs. Most steers going to the country at \$6.50-\$7.25 carried a thick layer of grass fat. Thin weighty kinds sold downward to \$5, while nondescript and common stock steers cashed at \$3.50-\$4.50, off-colored storker steers dropping to \$3 in instances at St. Louis and St. Paul. Choice western yearlings sold upward to \$8. Only a few finishers wanted weighty, meaty feeders suitable for quick feed-lot gains at \$8.25 and above.

Grass steers not only weakened the position of short-feds, but continued to undermine the price basis of grass cows and heifers which sold sluggishly at the year's low time. Four-dollar cow at Chicago were in good killing flesh, fully as fat in meat as three- and four-year-olds which last spring sold at \$5.50 and better. Range cows at \$3.75-\$4.50 predominated and range heifer calves sold at \$4-\$5, only yearling heifers reflecting a high degree of grass finish making \$7. Choice fed yearling heifers sold upward to \$11, but the proportion of heifers selling above \$7.50 was small. Excepting well-conditioned light heifers, the only other kind of she stock to find a reliable outlet was cows selling from \$4 downward.

Hog averaging 130-150 pounds usually sold \$1.50 under heavy butchers' filler. In their search for finish centering their attention on kinds selling 200 lbs. upward. Exclusive daily deliveries at Chicago comprised grassy lights mostly, shippers took good buyers keeping all but finished offerings well cleaned up. But after having crowded the \$12 mark at the high time

a week earlier, fancy butchers sold off to \$11.25 at Chicago and the average east, after having shot upward to \$11.30, descended to \$10.12. Illustrating the urgency for heavy butchers most kinds scaling 200 lbs. upward brought \$10.90-\$11.25 on the close at Chicago, while on the same session light lights were neglected at \$9.50-\$9.75. No doubt "green" light hogs will be marketed freely on every advance and the current-wide spread between half-finished and finished porkers may continue for some time.

Receipts, Shipments, and Local Slaughter

Week of October 13-18, 1924, with Comparisons

Market	Cattle and calves			Hogs			Sheep		
	Re- ceipts	Ship- ments	Local slaughter	Re- ceipts	Ship- ments	Local slaughter	Re- ceipts	Ship- ments	Local slaughter
Chicago.....	90,161	26,667	63,781	141,127	36,139	104,988	169,821	41,374	65,447
Denver.....	28,970	19,348	4,211	6,832	1,575	4,550	177,158	13,964	4,616
East St. Louis	39,841	19,113	26,549	90,815	50,548	41,355	12,844	5,870	6,133
Fort Worth ..	27,724	3,207	21,965	6,247	1,466	4,151	1,587	659	1,629
Indianapolis ..	11,323	6,970	4,921	11,079	18,692	21,039	1,668	1,664	1,890
Kansas City ..	196,969	59,748	133,384	73,696	2,128	49,652	31,765	12,854	16,707
Oklahoma City	11,326	2,681	7,840	9,546	1,104	8,737	47	89	30
Omaha.....	58,451	32,021	29,504	43,007	6,033	37,977	59,043	36,541	22,113
St. Joseph.....	17,018	6,994	9,958	37,919	8,109	28,147	22,682	10,819	12,139
St. Paul.....	36,055	16,547	20,467	70,155	17,626	54,955	31,127	17,442	14,285
Sioux City.....	25,412	15,434	6,755	10,197	7,565	27,231	10,442	5,116	5,722
Wichita.....	12,513	8,997	3,506	14,367	497	14,099	3,570	3,153	353
Total.....	466,113	217,737	240,120	575,098	174,982	394,867	662,641	274,090	151,487
Total Oct. 6-11 1921.....	411,187	196,750	229,506	458,036	159,283	290,663	419,417	223,856	171,768
Total Oct. 15-20, 1923.....	431,953	201,587	216,355	701,756	178,813	510,840	542,386	354,815	118,041

† Movement of calves Oct. 13-18: Receipts, 91,216; shipments, 22,766; local slaughter, 64,963.

• Week ending Friday, Oct. 17.

Daily Average Weight and Cost of Hogs

Week October 13-18, 1924, with Comparisons

	Chicago		East St. Louis		Fort Worth		Kansas City		Omaha		St. Paul	
	Wt.	Cost	Wt.	Cost	Wt.	Cost	Wt.	Cost	Wt.	Cost	Wt.	Cost
	Lbs.	Per 100	Lbs.	Per 100	Lbs.	Per 100	Lbs.	Per 100	Lbs.	Per 100	Lbs.	Per 100
Monday.....	253	\$11.13	209	\$11.22	193	\$10.57	222	\$10.68	202	\$10.67	221	\$10.31
Tuesday.....	219	\$10.85	173	\$11.12	234	\$10.23	222	\$10.48	235	\$10.41	217	\$10.23
Wednesday ..	241	\$10.43	203	\$10.73	201	\$10.33	222	\$10.48	239	\$10.19	226	\$10.11
Thursday.....	220	\$11.12	131	\$10.41	200	\$10.22	208	\$10.11	221	\$9.96	229	\$9.71
Friday.....	231	\$10.31	205	\$10.60	186	\$9.96	214	\$10.21	253	\$10.21	216	\$9.88
Saturday.....	216	\$10.32	222	\$10.58	207	\$10.34	223	\$10.14	259	\$10.21	208	\$9.93
Average.....	230	\$10.58	186	\$10.81	207	\$10.29	222	\$10.37	257	\$10.32	221	\$10.06
Oct. 13-18, 1924	231	\$11.02	192	\$11.22	200	\$10.82	222	\$10.64	221	\$10.41	221	\$10.41
Oct. 15-20, 1923	218	\$7.36	193	\$7.42	192	\$7.37	203	\$6.98	271	\$6.70	225	\$6.82

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper's basis.

Weights and Prices of Stocker and Feeder Steers at Chicago

Week October 13-18, 1924, with Comparisons

Weight range	Number of head			Per cent of total by weight ranges			Average weight (pounds)			Average price (per 100 pounds)		
	Week Oct. 13-18, 1924	Week Oct. 11-15, 1924	Week Oct. 23-27, 1923	Week Oct. 13-18, 1924	Week Oct. 11-15, 1924	Week Oct. 23-27, 1923	Week Oct. 13-18, 1924	Week Oct. 11-15, 1924	Week Oct. 23-27, 1923	Week Oct. 13-18, 1924	Week Oct. 11-15, 1924	Week Oct. 23-27, 1923
1,000-1,100 lbs.	1,201	1,187	1,187	20.6	21.7	20.1	1,113	1,071	1,100	93.6	93.6	90.80
1,100-1,200 lbs.	1,187	1,187	1,187	24.5	24.5	24.5	1,113	1,113	1,113	6.49	6.49	6.42
1,200-1,300 lbs.	1,187	1,187	1,187	28.7	28.7	28.7	1,113	1,113	1,113	6.00	6.00	6.17
1,300-1,400 lbs.	1,187	1,187	1,187	18.1	18.1	18.1	1,113	1,113	1,113	5.88	5.88	6.01
1,400-1,500 lbs.	1,187	1,187	1,187	11.6	11.6	11.6	1,113	1,113	1,113	6.10	6.10	6.24
Total.....	7,368	7,368	7,368	100.0	100.0	100.0	87	87	87	6.41	6.41	6.05

Fresh Meat Prices Unevenly Higher

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago

Two Jewish holidays and the observance of Columbus Day in some of the eastern cities, had a tendency to reduce wholesale fresh-meat trade during the week ending October 17. The distribution of meat in a wholesale way was rather uneven, receipts at New York being rather generous, whereas Boston's supply was somewhat light. Price movements were slightly mixed, with the general trend upward. Beef ranged from 50¢-\$1 higher at eastern markets, with cow beef 50¢-\$1 lower at Chicago; veal ranged from steady to \$1 higher, with lamb \$1-\$2 higher; mutton prices were practically unchanged for the week. Shoulder cuts of fresh pork were steady to 50¢ higher at eastern markets, but generally lower at Chicago, Boston butts showing a net decline of \$4 per 100 lbs. Pork loins were weak everywhere, declines ranging from \$1-\$5 per 100 lbs. Imports of meat and meat products at New York included 3,439 pounds smoked pork, 30,035 pounds of pork cuts, 5,804 pounds pork tenderloins, 7,955 pounds of pork loins, 7,454 pounds of spare ribs, and 8,628 pounds of pork trimmings from Canada; also 180,000 pounds of canned corned beef from South America, together with 24,170 pounds of meat and meat products from Europe and the British Isles.

Beef.—Receipts of beef as a rule decreased, compared with those of a week earlier. Trade was rather slow, however, buyers being reluctant to follow the advances which sellers attempted to establish. At Chicago demand for better weight carcasses showed some improvement, largely because of a scarcity of light weights. At eastern markets closing prices were generally 50¢-\$1 net higher, but at Chicago the advance was confined to good and choice steer beef, cow beef declining 50¢-\$1 per 100 lbs.

Veal.—Good and choice milk veal were rather scarce at all markets, but the lower grades and heavier weight veal were in liberal supply. Trade was draggy, Chicago was weak throughout and closed about \$1 lower. At eastern markets, however, sellers succeeded in working prices up about \$1 on some grades.

Lamb.—Under liberal receipts and a fair demand a reasonably large quantity of lamb was worked into consuming channels. Part of the early advance in prices was lost later in the week, but at the close quotations ranged from \$1-\$2 net higher.

Mutton.—There was considerable unevenness in supplies, but at no point was there complaint of a scarcity. Liberal offerings of lamb had a depressing effect on mutton trade, and the tone was generally weak. Actual price changes, however, were negligible.

Pork.—Receipts at eastern markets showed some increases, but at Chicago supplies were limited. Buyers rather rebelled at the prices asked and sellers were forced to reduce them in order to effect clearances. Pork loin prices broke from \$1-\$5 per 100 lbs., lighter weights declining most. Shoulder cuts were, as a rule, in limited supply, and prices at eastern markets were firm to 50¢ higher, Chicago however declined 50¢-\$1 on picnics and \$4 on Boston style butts.

Chicago Wholesale Prices of Cured Pork and Pork Products¹

Week October 13-18, 1924, with Comparisons

[In dollars per 100 pounds]

Commodity	Oct. 13-18, 1924	Oct. 6-11, 1924	Oct. 15-20, 1923	Three- year average ²
Hams No. 1, smoked, 14-16 lbs. average	24.00	23.75	24.12	24.37
Hams No. 2, smoked, 14-16 lbs. average	21.50	21.00	21.38	21.63
Picnics, smoked, 4-8 lbs. average	14.75	14.50	12.75	14.00
Bacon No. 1, 6-8 lbs. average	32.25	30.50	31.00	33.42
Bacon No. 2, 6-8 lbs. average	25.75	26.75	22.00	25.00
Bellies, dry salt, 14-16 lbs. average	17.75	17.00	13.50	15.13
Backs, dry salt, 14-16 lbs. average	16.75	16.50	13.88	12.42
Kettle rendered lard, tierces	19.25	18.25		
Pure lard, tierces	18.50	17.75	15.25	13.83
Lard substitutes, tierces	14.38	14.00	14.50	12.85

¹ Based on average prices to retailers.² Based on average prices for the following weeks: Oct. 17-22, 1921; Oct. 16-21, 1922; Oct. 15-20, 1923.

Wool Imports at Three Ports

Imports of wool for the week October 13-18, 1924, were: At Philadelphia, grease 1,098,699 lbs., scoured 71,854 lbs., alpaca 45,864 lbs., mohair 39,339 lbs., total value \$325,926; at Boston, grease 793,406 lbs., scoured 79,690 lbs., mohair 17,187 lbs., total value \$337,360; and at New York, grease 739,177 lbs., scoured 224,297 lbs., cashmere, goat, alpaca, etc., 86,810 lbs., total value \$288,059.

Average Wholesale Prices of Western Dressed Fresh Meats

Week of October 13-18, 1924, with Comparisons

[In dollars per 100 pounds]

Kind and grade	Chicago				New York			
	Oct. 13-18, 1924	Oct. 6-11, 1924	Oct. 15-20, 1923	3-year average ¹	Oct. 13-18, 1924	Oct. 6-11, 1924	Oct. 15-20, 1923	3-year average ¹
Beef and veal								
Beef:								
Steer—								
Choice	18.20	18.00	18.10	18.07	18.90	18.85	20.15	19.52
Good	16.90	16.75	16.90	16.45	16.15	16.25	18.00	16.55
Medium	14.00	14.00	14.00	13.83	12.00	12.00	14.35	13.40
Common	10.75	10.75	10.00	9.83	9.00	9.00	11.10	10.37
Cow—								
Good	12.40	13.00	12.50	11.67	11.40	11.50	11.50	10.83
Medium	10.85	11.25	10.60	9.93	9.15	8.50	10.30	9.77
Common	8.30	9.25	8.05	7.78	7.70	7.00	8.40	8.33
Bull—								
Medium					9.00	9.00		
Common	7.60	7.50	7.00	7.00	7.05	7.25		7.35
Veal:								
Choice	18.00	18.70	19.10	18.63	20.60	21.60	22.40	21.20
Good	14.70	15.00	17.10	16.57	18.60	19.40	19.40	18.30
Medium	10.25	10.25	13.90	13.40	14.80	13.60	13.15	13.58
Common	7.75	7.75	9.50	9.32	10.30	9.20	9.85	10.52
Fresh pork cuts								
Hams:								
12-16 lbs. average	19.00	17.50	16.50	16.67	21.00	22.00	18.50	19.00
Loins:								
8-10 lbs. average	24.50	29.50	22.10	23.63	28.70	29.60	24.40	25.97
10-12 lbs. average	22.70	27.00	19.60	21.77	27.30	28.60	22.90	24.27
12-14 lbs. average	21.00	24.30	17.60	19.23	24.70	25.60	21.20	22.37
14-16 lbs. average	18.70	20.10	15.60	17.23	22.20	23.40	19.60	19.70
16 lbs. and over	16.50	17.70	13.70	15.17	20.60	21.20	18.00	17.87
Shoulders:								
Skipped	17.10	16.50	12.20	13.32	18.00	18.00	13.50	14.80
Picnics—								
4-6 lbs. average	13.35	13.50	10.05	11.43			12.25	13.28
6-8 lbs. average			9.40	10.58	16.60	15.40	10.50	12.30
Butts:								
Boston style	22.80	25.00	15.25	16.32	25.90	23.90	16.70	18.40
Spare ribs	14.50	16.00	10.45	11.28	14.00	13.50	10.50	11.67
Lamb and mutton								
Lamb:								
Choice	21.60	22.20	24.90	22.53	22.20	21.40	23.50	23.17
Good	18.60	19.00	22.70	20.67	21.00	19.70	21.00	21.43
Medium	17.10	17.50	20.70	18.53	20.00	18.00	20.00	19.17
Common	15.30	15.50	17.20	15.43	17.00	16.00	17.30	15.80
Mutton:								
Good	13.25	13.25	13.00	12.70	12.00	12.20	15.40	13.70
Medium	10.50	10.50	11.00	10.17	10.00	10.20	13.50	11.73
Common	8.00	8.00	8.50	7.67	8.00	8.20	10.90	8.97

¹ Based on average prices for the following weeks: Oct. 17-22, 1921; Oct. 16-21, 1922; and Oct. 15-20, 1923.² Two-year average.

Boston Wool Market Quotations

Although wool trade during the week ended October 21, was a trifle quiet this condition was due to limited stock rather than any lack of interest on the part of buyers. There was less speculation than some weeks ago, but mills continued to take wool regularly. The tone of the market was very firm and sales made at substantial advances over September prices.

	Grease basis, fleece ¹	Territory basis	
		Fleece	Territory
Fine strictly combing	\$0.62-0.63	\$1.17-1.32	\$1.15-1.50
Fine French combing	.53-.54	1.35-1.40	1.35-1.40
Fine clothing	.50-.51	1.28-1.30	1.30-1.35
1/2 blood strictly combing	.60	1.30-1.35	1.30-1.35
1/2 blood clothing	.51-.55	1.20-1.23	1.20-1.25
3/4 blood strictly combing	.60	1.12-1.15	1.15-1.20
3/4 blood clothing	.54	1.02-1.05	1.07-1.12
1/4 blood strictly combing	.57-.58	1.00-1.05	1.00-1.05
1/4 blood clothing	.51-.52	.88-.90	.90-.95
Low 1/4 blood strictly combing	.52	.85-.88	.88-.90
Common and braid	.43-.45	.70-.75	.75-.80

¹ Average quotations on the better class of fleece wools similar to Ohio and Pennsylvania. The better class of Michigan, New York, Wisconsin, and Missouri wool 1/3c less. Kentucky and similar wool 2-5¢ higher, depending on the particular lot offered. The above quotations depend to some extent on the individual lots.

Average Prices of Live Stock, Week of October 13-18, 1924, with Comparisons

(In dollars per 100 pounds)

Kind and grade ¹	Chicago				East St. Louis				Fl. Worth		Kansas City				Omaha				South St. Paul			
	Oct. 13-18, 1924	Oct. 6-11, 1924	Oct. 15-20, 1923	3-year average ²	Oct. 13-18, 1924	Oct. 6-11, 1924	Oct. 15-20, 1923	3-year average ²	Oct. 13-18, 1924	Oct. 6-11, 1924	Oct. 13-18, 1924	Oct. 6-11, 1924	Oct. 15-20, 1923	3-year average ²	Oct. 13-18, 1924	Oct. 6-11, 1924	Oct. 15-20, 1923	3-year average ²	Oct. 13-18, 1924	Oct. 6-11, 1924	Oct. 15-20, 1923	3-year average ²
Cattle																						
Slaughter cattle and calves:																						
Steers (1,000 lbs. up):																						
Choice and prime	11.30	11.18	11.96	11.60	10.80	10.88	11.88	11.07			10.90	10.78	11.38	10.85	10.87	10.74	11.70	10.84		11.00		
Good	10.22	10.22	10.89	10.18	9.68	9.78	10.70	10.02			9.82	9.68	9.82	9.46	9.78	9.64	10.00	9.22	9.25	9.25	9.75	9.12
Medium	8.70	8.72	9.32	8.48	7.60	7.67	8.92	8.10	6.50	6.50	7.76	7.69	8.25	7.63	8.02	7.84	8.38	7.49	7.12	7.20	7.77	7.12
Common	6.18	6.27	6.98	6.39	5.37	5.27	6.87	5.89	4.62	4.62	5.22	5.18	6.68	5.89	5.42	5.30	6.77	5.86	5.00	5.15	6.00	5.63
Heifers (1,000 lbs. down):																						
Choice and prime	11.98	11.74	12.01	11.80	11.61	11.30	11.70	11.48			11.30	11.14	11.12	10.94	11.34	11.13	11.25	11.20		11.00		
Good	10.72	10.51	11.04	10.41	10.41	10.37	10.60	10.17	8.00	8.00	10.04	9.84	9.62	9.30	10.19	9.98	9.75	9.25	9.18	9.38	9.75	9.44
Medium	8.72	8.80	9.13	8.42	7.84	7.80	8.77	7.98	6.25	6.25	7.51	7.34	8.12	7.47	8.05	7.88	8.12	7.22	7.25	7.32	7.62	7.40
Common	6.05	6.14	6.86	6.21	5.00	5.00	6.10	5.41	4.25	4.25	4.80	4.90	6.12	5.41	5.44	5.34	6.12	5.41	4.75	4.82	5.52	5.55
Canner and culler	1.00	4.00	4.38	3.88	3.88	3.88	3.78	3.20	3.00	3.00	3.75	3.75	4.00	3.33	3.80	3.80	4.00	3.42	3.32	3.47	3.46	4.00
Light yearling steers and heifers—																						
Good and prime (800 lbs. down)	10.75	10.52	10.80		9.88	9.88	10.82		8.18	8.38	9.92	9.84	9.88		10.22	9.98	9.75		9.00	9.00	9.50	
Heifers—																						
Good and choice (870 lbs. up)	9.25	9.28	9.67		7.25	7.25	8.75		6.50	6.62	8.33	8.25	7.88		8.78	8.74	8.42		7.65	7.75	8.27	
Common and medium (all weights)	5.88	5.94	6.38	5.68	4.62	4.62	5.25	4.78	3.88	4.00	5.03	5.00	5.38	4.91	5.29	5.34	5.62	6.40	4.87	5.08	5.00	5.30
Cows—																						
Good and choice	6.01	6.18	7.65	5.53	5.32	5.30	7.77	4.84	4.12	4.38	5.72	5.94	6.38	4.68	5.60	5.86	6.42	4.70	5.82	5.88	6.00	4.91
Common and medium	3.98	4.04	4.56	3.53	3.88	4.00	4.15	2.75	2.88	3.04	3.74	3.82	4.38	2.78	3.50	3.69	4.18	2.93	3.70	3.75	3.65	4.21
Canner and culler	2.88	2.88	2.92	3.05	2.00	2.77	2.67	2.75	2.01	2.20	2.44	2.35	2.86	2.78	2.52	2.66	2.88	2.93	2.32	2.62	2.40	2.53
Bulls—																						
Good and choice (beef yearlings excluded)	5.08	5.02	5.78		5.05	5.38	5.88		3.62	3.78	4.20	4.39	5.05	4.00	4.29	4.72	5.02	4.18	4.88	4.97	4.70	4.16
Canner to medium (canner and bologna)	3.70	3.65	3.85	3.06	3.27	3.25	3.62	2.82	2.50	2.58	2.96	3.68	3.30		2.84	3.08	3.62		3.00	3.10	3.08	
Calves—																						
Medium to choice—																						
100 lbs. down	9.65	10.52	10.30	60.32	8.32	9.20	9.85	68.41	6.02	6.88	8.22	8.50	8.32	68.41	8.75	8.75	8.50	68.65	7.28	7.88	8.20	67.22
150 lbs. up	8.05	8.05	9.32	5.97	8.85	8.45	7.75	6.07	5.25	5.62	6.72	7.15	7.70	5.63	7.25	7.25	7.00	6.05	5.75	6.15	7.00	6.47
250 lbs. up	5.90	5.78	6.50	5.97	4.75	4.75	6.95	6.07	4.28	4.78	4.28	4.45	6.25	5.63	4.88	5.02	6.12	6.05	5.25	5.25	5.50	4.92
Cull and common—																						
100 lbs. down	7.25	7.62	6.98		5.15	5.25	4.65		4.02	4.25	5.08	5.20	4.77		5.38	5.38	5.25		5.25	5.52	5.08	
150 lbs. up	5.62	5.62	5.45		2.88	2.88	3.58		2.67	3.20	3.38	3.38	3.62		3.77	3.77	4.52		4.15	4.75	3.70	
Feder and stocker cattle and calves:																						
Steers, common to choice (750 lbs. up)	6.38	6.63	6.64	6.48	5.38	5.50	6.00	5.95			6.25	6.25	6.72	6.39	6.68	6.88	6.75	6.41	5.88	5.98	7.12	5.54
Steers, common to choice (750 lbs. down)	6.20	6.40	6.02	5.82	4.88	5.10	5.68	5.28	4.50	4.50	5.02	5.00	6.12	5.82	5.80	5.80	6.05	5.87	5.50	5.60	6.00	5.60
Steers, inferior (all weights)	1.15	1.35	3.86		3.25	3.38	3.50		2.78	2.75	3.50	3.50	3.75		3.50	3.70	3.88		3.75	3.75	3.40	
Cows and heifers, common-choice	4.29	4.27	4.10	4.15	3.75	3.80	3.95	3.90			4.08	4.03	4.12	4.15	3.75	4.03	4.18	4.27	3.50	3.68	3.28	4.47
Calves, common-choice											5.50	5.47	5.70	5.82	5.00	5.25	5.75	5.86	7.00	7.10	7.00	
Hogs																						
Top hogs (type not average)	11.70	11.80	8.35	9.70	11.75	12.00	8.25	9.67	11.25	11.35	11.30	11.70	7.75	9.25	11.10	11.25	7.55	9.15	10.75	11.15	7.00	9.10
Bulk of sale	10.56	11.01	7.32	8.00	10.89	11.06	7.36	8.32	10.38	10.69	10.44	10.75	7.04	7.81	10.33	10.17	6.78	7.10	9.08	10.37	6.60	7.32
Heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) medium-choice	11.01	11.35	7.60	8.28	11.03	11.43	7.54	8.13	10.50	10.75	10.66	10.91	7.27	7.88	10.52	10.67	7.01	7.72	10.18	10.70	6.88	7.48
Medium weight (200-250 lbs.) medium-choice	10.99	11.42	7.61	8.40	11.09	11.51	7.40	8.80	10.62	10.84	10.70	10.98	7.27	7.94	10.47	10.72	7.02	7.84	10.20	10.78	6.92	7.54
Light weight (150-200 lbs.) common-choice	10.34	10.88	7.37	8.20	10.60	11.01	7.25	8.26	10.40	10.62	10.57	10.92	6.83	7.71	9.97	10.43	6.88	7.70	10.08	10.60	6.90	7.60
Packing hogs—																						
Smooth	10.18	10.42	6.77	7.37	9.66	9.87	6.42	7.10	9.44	9.31	9.89	10.02	6.28	6.95	10.23	10.18	6.53	7.03	9.78	10.04	6.12	6.82
Rough	9.86	10.02	6.50	6.91	9.32	9.72	6.23	6.68	8.81	8.96	9.22	9.64	5.94	6.48	10.03	10.11	6.37	6.71	9.48	9.62	6.20	6.58
Slaughter pig (150 lbs. down) medium-choice	8.16	9.10	6.27	7.80	8.80	9.50	6.49	7.58	8.87	8.98	8.70	9.25							7.00		6.28	7.42
Feeder and stocker pig (70-150 lbs.) common-choice					7.90	8.38	6.17	7.48			7.62	7.62	5.19	7.04	7.50	7.54	5.81	7.22	7.12	8.07	5.60	7.14
Sheep and lambs																						
Rancher sheep and lambs:																						
Lambs—																						
Light and heavy weight (84 lbs. down) medium prime	12.92	13.42	11.94	11.18	12.42	12.80	11.78	10.78			12.36	12.55	11.64	10.86	12.67	12.72	11.88	10.88	11.98	12.42	11.08	10.30
All weights, cull and common	10.40	10.92	6.57	8.74	9.78	9.87	8.98	7.75			9.50	9.50	8.95	8.21	10.00	10.10	9.70	8.50	9.70	9.88	8.00	7.59
Yearling wethers, medium prime	10.50	9.85	9.48	8.73	8.75	8.88	8.96	7.90			8.85	9.00	9.02	8.04	8.12	8.88	9.00	8.18	8.88	8.90	8.40	8.87
Wethers (2 years old and over) medium prime	6.08	6.00	6.98	6.40			6.40	6.00	5.77	5.87	6.20	6.28	6.68	6.14	6.25	6.17	6.88	6.08	6.25	6.00	6.68	6.69
Ewes, common choice	5.00	5.78	5.17	4.40	4.40	4.20	4.88		4.88	4.90	4.12	4.74	4.78	5.00	5.00	4.60		4.88	4.78	4.42		
Ewes, culler and cull	2.50	2.48	2.88	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.20		2.12	2.13	2.12	2.12	3.18	2.28	2.38	2.12		2.58	2.32	2.00		
Feeder sheep and lambs:																						
Feeder lambs, medium-choice	12.16	14.12	12.28	11.00							11.35	11.32		9.48	12.12	12.14	11.68	10.41	11.21	11.50	11.00	9.60
Feeder ewes, medium-choice	5.25	5.25												4.61	4.50			3.92				

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Stocker and Feeder Shipments
Week October 11-17, 1924, with Comparisons

Origin and destination	Cattle and calves		Hogs		Sheep	
	Week Oct. 11-17, 1924	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1921, 1922, 1923	Week Oct. 11-17, 1924	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1921, 1922, 1923	Week Oct. 11-17, 1924	Per cent of average of corresponding week 1921, 1922, 1923
Market origin:						
Chicago.....	11,772	89.6	33,259	79.6		
Denver.....	14,737	120.0	314	27.3	121,928	137.5
East St. Louis.....	7,736	65.6	436	150.0	854	78.0
Fort Worth.....	3,047	50.6	318	127.7	659	87.3
Indianapolis.....	3,597	39.2	153	60.8	74	71.2
Kansas City.....	41,636	91.5	3,490	90.0	14,627	88.2
Oklahoma City.....	1,260	61.3				
Omaha.....	29,314	125.9			35,724	78.7
St. Joseph.....	6,140	168.5	269	78.0	7,792	166.6
St. Paul.....	12,884	97.9	5,063	92.0	7,190	96.8
Sioux City.....	11,863	102.3			4,065	55.5
Wichita.....	5,289	84.3	497	79.4	2,776	92.4
Total.....	146,275	96.0	10,482	81.3	228,948	105.6
State destination:						
Colorado.....	6,029	103.4	68	12.5	74,234	123.9
Connecticut.....	50					
Illinois.....	23,294	89.9	2,276	128.5	11,509	69.7
Indiana.....	4,562	75.1	303	136.5	8,046	94.6
Iowa.....	28,195	94.5	1,944	70.6	18,109	75.1
Kansas.....	18,277	101.9	144	34.7	10,383	127.9
Kentucky.....	255	55.4			203	144.0
Louisiana.....	31	68.9				
Maryland.....					115	348.5
Massachusetts.....			546			
Michigan.....	916	53.4	491	143.6	13,540	80.4
Minnesota.....	3,259	176.0	1,953	232.2	1,246	35.5
Missouri.....	17,478	82.2	570	65.2	11,216	73.1
Nebraska.....	29,239	128.8	847	71.1	67,006	128.4
New Mexico.....			94		637	
New York.....	511	317.4	380	36.9	1,513	54.8
North Dakota.....	78				99	32.4
Ohio.....	2,041	37.1	304		1,091	29.2
Oklahoma.....	3,615	155.8			462	431.8
Pennsylvania.....	2,083	54.7				
South Dakota.....	2,035	103.4			2,672	188.6
Texas.....	3,105	85.7	345	478.1	659	157.7
Virginia.....	110	51.6			102	
West Virginia.....	885				612	
Wisconsin.....	1,227	197.9	14		5,584	204.2
Total.....	146,275	96.0	10,482	81.3	228,948	105.6

Season Comparisons of Stocker and Feeder Shipments

	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Sheep
July 1, 1924, to Oct. 17, 1924.....	1,269,790	71,183	1,830,574
Same period one year ago.....	1,643,167	228,396	1,921,316
Same period two years ago.....	1,732,921	109,768	1,405,163
Same period three years ago.....	1,108,780	66,707	1,219,542
Current period as per cent of average of three previous periods.....	84.9	52.7	120.8

Beef Steers Sold Out of First Hands for Slaughter at Chicago
Week October 13-18, 1924, with Comparisons

Grade	Number of head			Per cent of total by grades			Average weight (pounds)			Average price per 100 pounds		
	Week Oct. 13-18, 1924	Week Oct. 6-11, 1924	Week Oct. 15-20, 1923	Week Oct. 13-18, 1924	Week Oct. 6-11, 1924	Week Oct. 15-20, 1923	Week Oct. 13-18, 1924	Week Oct. 6-11, 1924	Week Oct. 15-20, 1923	Week Oct. 13-18, 1924	Week Oct. 6-11, 1924	Week Oct. 15-20, 1923
Choice and prime.....	7,291	6,064	3,190	31.7	31.3	11.1	1,165	1,185	1,188	\$11.13	\$10.80	\$11.84
Good.....	7,166	6,632	8,412	31.2	34.2	29.5	1,172	1,143	1,136	9.91	9.77	10.78
Medium.....	6,927	5,204	14,320	30.2	26.9	49.9	1,088	1,050	1,056	8.35	8.29	9.56
Common.....	1,590	1,482	2,726	6.9	7.6	9.5	991	955	999	6.51	6.42	7.34
Total.....	22,974	19,382	28,678	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,135	1,117	1,089	9.67	9.52	10.62

Commercial Red Clover Seed Crop Smaller

A production of commercial red clover seed 10-15% smaller than the small crop of last year is indicated in reports received about Oct. 1 by the United States Department of Agriculture from shippers in important producing districts. Notwithstanding the fact that a larger acreage was saved for seed than last year in a number of districts the decreased yield per acre in many districts more than offset any increased acreage. Stands of red clover were much better than usual but most of the growth apparently was at the expense of seed development. Too much rain this year seemed to be a greater drawback to the proper setting and development of seed than too little rain fall was to the crop last year.

Prices offered to growers on Oct. 1 averaged about \$1.15 per 100 lbs. higher than last year on that date. Prices ranged from \$18.85 in southern Indiana to \$23.60 in northwestern and southwestern Ohio and averaged \$21.25 per 100 lbs. basis clean seed compared with \$20.10 last year, \$14.75 two years ago, and \$16.50 three years ago on the same date.

Imports of red clover seed since July have been small, 165,609 lbs. having been imported during the three months July-September compared with none last year, 226,600 lbs. two years ago, and 1,792,900 lbs. three years ago for the same period.

The red clover seed crop in Europe is considerably smaller than the large crop of last year and prices have advanced materially during the past few weeks. Although the crops in France and Italy probably are smaller than last year the decrease in these countries is not so marked as in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Poland, England, and Germany. The latest information (Oct. 3) from Europe indicates that the crop in Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Hungary probably will turn out better than was expected some time ago because of favorable weather at harvest time.

On Sept. 25 French red clover seed was being quoted at \$22-\$25 per 100 lbs. f. o. b. Havre, Italian seed at \$18-\$20 f. o. b. Genoa, and Polish seed at \$22-\$27 f. o. b. Hamburg.

The following table has been compiled from data furnished about Oct. 1 by shippers in important producing districts. It is believed that in a number of districts the acreage will be larger than indicated in the table because growers apparently saved more of their acreage for seed than expected because of prevailing prices for seed. Furthermore, the acreage and yield per acre last year were considerably below normal and doubtless this fact was lost sight of by many correspondents in making acreage and yield comparisons for last year and this year.

Commercial Red Clover Seed Acreage, Yield, and Prices (per 100 lbs.)

State or section	1924 acreage for seed compared with 1923	1924 yield per acre compared with 1923	Prices offered growers, basis clean seed			
			Oct. 11, 1921	Oct. 10, 1922	Oct. 2, 1923	Oct. 1, 1924
	<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>				
Southern Michigan.....	81	92	\$16.55	\$14.70	\$18.85	\$23.15
Northern Illinois.....	95	92	15.95	15.40	20.05	22.05
Central Illinois.....	91	108	16.00	14.35	22.50	21.45
Southern Illinois.....	139	120	19.79	14.20	20.00	21.00
Northern Indiana.....	92	83	16.99	15.70	21.25	24.20
Central Indiana.....	140	94	16.30	14.90	21.60	24.15
Southern Indiana.....	109	109	17.15	13.80	20.85	18.85
Northwestern Ohio.....	82	80	17.85	15.70	20.40	23.00
Southwestern Ohio.....	76	78	18.35	14.70	20.50	24.60
Northwestern Minnesota.....	144	144	16.05	14.80	18.00	20.65
Westcentral Minnesota.....	122	90	16.00	11.85	20.00	20.00
Southern Minnesota.....	86	100	15.00	11.60	18.35	18.00
Northeastern Wisconsin.....	52	68	17.25	14.50	20.10	21.25
Western Wisconsin.....	74	94	16.75	14.90	19.80	19.50
Southern Wisconsin.....	78	82	17.80	15.65	20.40	19.50
Northeastern Iowa.....	80	60	15.70	11.50	19.25	20.20
Southeastern Iowa.....	91	71	15.50	14.35	19.50	20.70
Northeastern Missouri.....	103	165	16.20	18.25	19.15	19.05
Western Oregon.....	85	44				21.50
Southern Idaho.....	75	85	16.00	17.60	20.00	22.00

Stocks of Egyptian cotton at Alexandria, Egypt, on October 17, were reported to be 144,000 bales of approximately 750-lbs. gross weight, compared with 181,000 bales on October 19, 1923. Stocks of Indian cotton at Bombay, India, on October 17, were reported to be 351,000 bales of approximately 400-lbs. gross weight, compared with 249,000 bales on October 19, 1923.

Fruits and Vegetables

Shipments Reach Peak of Season

Most important fruits and vegetables registered price declines during the week October 12-18. Sweet potatoes, although generally higher than in 1923, when the crop was large, continued to decline in spite of reports of light production. Apple prices were nearly steady, and the shipping-point tone was firm. In potato markets there were actual declines and a weak feeling. Cabbage also tended lower, and many varieties of onions declined. Carlot shipments of 20 fruits and vegetables reached a total of 31,913. This is about 6,000 cars more than the week before. Grapes accounted for 3,300 cars of the gain. Potatoes and apples also moved in much heavier volume.

Sweet potatoes were selling 25¢-50¢ per barrel lower in practically all markets. However, prevailing prices were still 25¢-50¢ above those paid during October, 1923, when the season's production exceeded 97,000,000 bushels. This year's crop, which was already the lightest in eight years, is cut another million by the October estimate of only 74,000,000 bushels for the whole United States. Of the important producing States, New Jersey, Delaware, and Florida only show slightly larger crops than a year ago. Other large producing areas will have far less stock to sell.

In proportion to the size of the crop prices are rather low, but the fact that white potato production is so heavy probably has a depressing influence upon the market. Yellow varieties from the Eastern Shore of Virginia and Maryland reached low point of \$2.75 per barrel in New York and \$2.50 in Philadelphia. Elsewhere the range was mostly \$3-\$3.75 and as high as \$4-\$4.50 in the West. Bushel hampers of New Jersey yellows sold from \$1.65 to \$2.40, with Tennessee Nancy Halls around \$1-\$1.75. Texas markets quoted a few Porto Ricans from Louisiana and Texas at \$3 per 100-pound sack.

Shipments are not far behind last season's, lacking only 660 cars to October 18, but there was a slight falling off in the week's movement. Eastern Shore Virginia was the chief source of current supply, furnishing 456 of the 757 cars shipped during the week. New Jersey followed with 103. As Virginia becomes less important in November and December, Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey will be active.

Apples.—Eastern apple prices tended slightly upward, but boxed stock was weaker in consuming centers. West Virginia Stayman Winesaps brought \$4-\$4.50 per barrel in the East, while New York Baldwins, 2½ inches up, sold at \$1.50. Best Delicious from Virginia touched high mark of \$7 and \$8 in one or two cities. Virginia Grimes Golden continued to bring about \$5-\$5.50. In Chicago, midwestern Jonathans weakened to \$7-\$7.50. Northwestern Jonathans were 10¢-25¢ lower in the East, but the general range was still \$2.50-\$3.25 per box. Delicious brought \$1-\$1.25, with top of \$5 in Boston. At shipping points in the East, there was a firm feeling, with an occasional 10¢ advance. In the State of Washington, prices were steady to firm, but sales were few. Western States shipped about 300 cars more than the week before, and eastern regions 1,000 more. New York, Virginia, and West Virginia, as well as midwestern States, showed gain.

POTATOES SUPPLIES LIBERAL

Potatoes.—Leading shipping section furnished 7,600 cars of potatoes during the week, about 1,600 more than the previous seven days. Minnesota's output was nearly 700 cars heavier. New York and the Dakotas also showed considerable increase. Declines of 10¢-15¢ per 100 pounds featured many potato markets, but in Chicago practically all varieties sold higher. Maine Cobblers rang \$1-\$1.35 sacked per 100 pounds in the East, and Green Mountains a little higher. New York round whites brought mostly \$1.10-\$1.40 sacked and bulk. In Chicago, northern round whites sold at 75¢-90¢, but for other midwestern markets the range was as high as \$1-\$1.35. Red River Ones were quoted at 90¢-\$1.15. Shipping-point prices were generally lower. At New York points round whites brought 90¢-95¢; in Wisconsin and Minnesota the price was 60¢-65¢.

Cabbage.—New York Danish-type cabbage was offered at lower prices in most markets, ranging around \$15-\$18 bulk per ton, although top of \$25 was reported in two cities. At shipping points this type declined to \$10. Wisconsin Danish

also dropped, reaching \$20 for sales to jobbers and \$11-\$12 f. o. b. Domestic-type sold as low as \$8-\$14 per ton, with top of \$20 in Cincinnati. From 1,178 cars forwarded the previous week, movement increased to 1,322, of which 495 cars were from New York and 330 from Wisconsin.

Onions.—Total onion shipments were about the same as the week before, but New York's movement was lighter. Onions shared in the price decline. New York and Massachusetts yellow varieties weakened to \$1.65-\$2.15 sacked per 100 pounds in eastern markets. Midwestern Yellow Globes sold unchanged in Chicago at \$1.25-\$1.75, but in other markets of the Middle West the tendency was downward and prices from \$1.40 to \$2 were reported. Spanish Valenciens were irregular, advancing 25¢ per case in Boston and declining 15¢-25¢ per half-case in Chicago. Crates jobbed around \$1.75-\$2.25 in most cities. Shipping points were dull, with few changes.

Grapes.—Prices of grapes were considerably lower. New York Concord and Niagaras dropped to 80¢-\$1.05 per 12-quart basket, and Michigan grapes, mostly Concord, sold around 60¢-90¢. Auction sales of California Malagas averaged \$1.39-\$1.87 per crate, with top ranges below those of the week before. Flame Tokays, however, advanced sharply to averages of \$1.38-\$1.85 per crate. F. o. b. sales were practically all quoted lower.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS

New York *cauliflower* sold actively in the East, mostly at lower prices. Long Island stock brought \$1.50-\$2.25 per crate, and shipments from other sections of the State mostly \$1.25-\$1.75. Michigan stock was quoted at \$1-\$1.25 in Chicago. Golden Self-Blanching *celery* from New York dropped to \$1.50-\$1.75 per two-thirds crate in New York City, holding fairly steady elsewhere at \$1-\$2. Michigan Golden Heart was irregular, selling as low as 65¢ and as high as \$1 per crate. Colorado Iceberg-type *lettuce* maintained prices around \$4-\$5 per crate, and considerable California stock was offered at a premium. New York Big Boston weakened to \$1-\$1.75 per crate. Elberta *peaches* from New York were still on the market at widely varying prices. In New York City bushel baskets brought \$2-\$2.25; in the Middle West some fair stock sold as low as 50¢-75¢. California *tomatoes* appeared in the East as well as Chicago and ranged from 75¢ to \$1.75 per lug for different packs and quality. New York and Ohio tomatoes in six-basket carriers were quoted at \$1.25-\$2.

Carlot Prices of Fruits and Vegetables at Shipping Points
October 18, 1924, with Comparisons

Product	Shipping point	Unit of sale	Oct. 18, 1924	Oct. 11, 1924	Oct. 20, 1923
Potatoes:					
Green Mountains	Presque Isle, Me.	100 lbs. bulk	\$0.70-0.75	\$0.75-0.60	\$1.20-1.25
Peoples Russels	Grand Junction, Colo.	100 lbs. sack	.60	.60	.80-.85
Russel Rands	Benton Harbor, Mich.	do	.70	.75-.80	.90
Idaho White	Wapuan, Wl.	do	.60-.65	.65-.70	.85-.90
Do	Rocky Mt., N. Y.	do	.90-.95	1.00-1.00	1.40-1.25
Do	Minneapolis and St. Paul shipping points	do	.60-.65	.70-.75	.80-.85
Red River Ohio	do	do	1.65-.70	1.65-.70	1.65-.70
Purple	Idaho Falls, Idaho	do	.50	.50	.55
Onions:					
Yellow Globes	Conn. Valley points	do	1.00-1.75	1.00-1.75	2.50
Yellow varieties	Rocky Mt., N. Y.	do	1.40-1.60	1.40-1.70	
Do	Wapuan, Ind.	do	1.15-1.30	1.15-1.25	2.50-2.75
Cabbage:					
Danish type	Rocky Mt., N. Y.	Bulk per ton	6.00-6.00	9.00-12.00	11.00
Do	Kensha, Wl.	do	11.00-12.00	12.00-11.00	12.00-13.00
Celery:					
Golden Self-Blanching	Rocky Mt., N. Y.	3 crates	1.25	1.00	
Apples:					
York Imperial	Mar. andburg, W. Va.	Baskets	4.00-4.15	4.00	3.25
Various varieties	Benton Harbor, Mich.	Bulk 100 lbs.	1.25	1.20-1.30	
Jonathans	Spokane, Wash.	Box	2.00-2.00	2.00-2.00	1.00-1.25
Do	Grand Junction, Colo.	do	1.75	1.75-1.80	1.25

U. S. No. 1 and top 65 cents.

Arrivals and Prices of Fruits and Vegetables

Arrivals Include All Varieties of Each Product for the Week Oct. 13-18, 1924 with Comparisons; Prices are for Oct. 18, 1924 with Comparisons and are for the Variety or Varieties Specified

POTATOES (Prices quoted on Maine Green Mountains, sacked per 100 pounds)

Markets	Total earlot arrivals					Prices to jobbers		
	Oct. 13-18, 1924	Oct. 6-11, 1924	Oct. 16-22, 1923	Jan. 1-Oct. 18, 1924	Jan. 1-Oct. 22, 1923	Oct. 18, 1924	Oct. 11, 1924	Oct. 20, 1923
New York.....	400	346	433	18,670	17,839	\$1.25	\$1.25-1.30	\$1.90-1.95
Boston.....	365	355	408	10,371	9,453	1.05-1.10	1.15	1.75
Philadelphia.....	167	90	233	7,191	7,149	1.45-1.50		1.97-2.05
Baltimore.....	83	40	75	2,471	1,901	1.45	1.55-1.60	1.60-1.65
Pittsburgh.....	238	210	84	6,533	6,567	1.40	1.35	1.50-1.55
Cincinnati.....	42	33	87	2,498	2,492	1.00-1.35	1.25-1.35	1.15-1.35
Chicago.....	631	750	871	16,882	19,095	1.75-.90	1.70-.80	1.85-1.10
St. Louis.....	82	81	140	3,236	3,638	1.90-1.10	1.25	1.10-1.25
Kansas City.....	210	138	351	7,745	9,367	1.00	1.10	1.00-1.05

SWEET POTATOES (Prices quoted on Eastern Shore of Virginia Yellow Varieties, barrels)

Markets	Oct. 13-18, 1924	Oct. 6-11, 1924	Oct. 16-22, 1923	Jan. 1-Oct. 18, 1924	Jan. 1-Oct. 22, 1923	Oct. 18, 1924	Oct. 11, 1924	Oct. 20, 1923
New York.....	97	98	164	1,296	1,275	\$2.75-3.00	\$3.00-3.25	\$2.25-2.50
Boston.....	10	36	56	313	513	3.25-3.50	3.75-4.00	3.25-3.50
Philadelphia.....	12	5	17	226	185	2.50	3.00	2.00
Baltimore.....	8	6	5	157	161	3.00	3.00-3.25	2.25-2.50
Pittsburgh.....	38	51	30	587	737	3.25-3.50	3.50-3.75	3.00-3.50
Cincinnati.....	8	14	8	203	227	3.75	4.25-4.50	4.00
Chicago.....	64	62	67	615	851	1.50-1.65	1.75-1.85	1.25-1.35

ONIONS (Prices quoted on New York and Midwestern Yellow Varieties, sacked per 100 pounds)

Markets	Oct. 13-18, 1924	Oct. 6-11, 1924	Oct. 16-22, 1923	Jan. 1-Oct. 18, 1924	Jan. 1-Oct. 22, 1923	Oct. 18, 1924	Oct. 11, 1924	Oct. 20, 1923
New York.....	115	181	262	4,881	4,672	\$1.75	\$1.75-1.85	\$2.00-2.75
Boston.....	62	47	46	1,068	1,188	2.00	1.75-2.25	3.00-3.50
Philadelphia.....	36	39	36	1,308	1,239	1.75	1.65	3.25
Baltimore.....	7	12	13	439	359	1.75-1.90	1.75	3.00-3.25
Pittsburgh.....	47	45	83	1,071	913	1.25-1.75	1.65-1.85	3.25-3.50
Cincinnati.....	22	16	15	322	274	1.40-1.75	1.75-2.00	2.75-3.00
Chicago.....	65	74	121	1,548	1,750	1.25-1.75	1.25-1.75	2.50-3.00
St. Louis.....	25	27	27	1,090	1,036	1.75	1.50-1.75	2.75
Kansas City.....	41	53	31	766	602	1.50	1.75	3.25

CABBAGE (Prices quoted on New York Domestic Round Type, bulk per ton)

Markets	Oct. 13-18, 1924	Oct. 6-11, 1924	Oct. 16-22, 1923	Jan. 1-Oct. 18, 1924	Jan. 1-Oct. 22, 1923	Oct. 18, 1924	Oct. 11, 1924	Oct. 20, 1923
New York.....	53	45	54	2,992	2,390	\$12.00	\$12.00-15.00	\$20.00-22.00
Philadelphia.....	41	37	34	1,650	1,397	8.00-10.00	7.00-12.00	12.00-16.00
Baltimore.....	52	65	46	1,140	872	12.00-14.00	12.00-14.00	18.00-22.00
Pittsburgh.....	47	37	38	1,351	813	10.00-12.00	12.00-13.00	22.00-23.00
Cincinnati.....	20	18	28	545	448	18.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	25.00-28.00
St. Louis.....	43	43	43	1,642	915	20.00	18.00-20.00	
Kansas City.....	33	18	19	669	438	1.00-1.25	1.25	1.25-1.37

APPLES (Prices quoted on Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans, boxes)

Markets	Oct. 13-18, 1924	Oct. 6-11, 1924	Oct. 16-22, 1923	Jan. 1-Oct. 18, 1924	Jan. 1-Oct. 22, 1923	Oct. 18, 1924	Oct. 11, 1924	Oct. 20, 1923
New York.....	184	141	217	4,792	3,270	\$2.40-2.75	\$2.50-2.85	\$1.65-1.90
Boston.....	3	2	59	490	604	3.00		
Pittsburgh.....	37	16	11	1,012	795	2.50-2.75	2.50-3.00	1.50-2.00
Chicago.....	316	181	670	1,947	3,858	2.85-3.00	3.00-3.15	2.00-2.25
Kansas City.....	80	64	169	568	737	3.00		2.50-2.75

APPLES (Prices quoted on Midwestern Jonathans, barrels)

Markets	Oct. 13-18, 1924	Oct. 6-11, 1924	Oct. 16-22, 1923	Jan. 1-Oct. 18, 1924	Jan. 1-Oct. 22, 1923	Oct. 18, 1924	Oct. 11, 1924	Oct. 20, 1923
New York.....	426	397	518	6,561	5,951	\$5.00	\$1.00-4.75	\$1.00
Philadelphia.....	140	99	160	1,198	1,201	4.25	1.00-1.25	
Baltimore.....	19	19	19	448	393	5.00-5.50	1.00-1.25	1.00
Pittsburgh.....	59	85	83	2,091	1,918	4.00-4.50	1.00-1.25	
Cincinnati.....	51	49	41	711	712	7.00	7.00	4.00-4.25
Chicago.....	472	326	361	2,270	3,078	7.00-7.50	7.50-8.00	5.50-6.00
St. Louis.....	264	175	194	1,041	1,240	6.50-7.00	5.50-6.25	
Kansas City.....	79	61	50	377	513	6.25-6.50	6.25-6.50	5.00-5.50

¹ Bulk per 100 pounds.

² Northern Round Whites.

³ Carlot sales.

⁴ Minnesota and North Dakota Red River Ohio.

⁵ Tennessee Nancy Halls, bushel hampers.

⁶ Midwestern Red Globes.

⁷ Northern domestic round type.

⁸ Northern Danish type.

⁹ Colorado and Wisconsin Danish type, bulk per 100 pounds.

¹⁰ Fancy.

¹¹ New York Northwestern Greenings.

¹² Virginia and West Virginia Stayman Winesaps.

¹³ Eastern Jonathans.

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables

Week of October 12-18, and Season to October 18, with Comparisons

Product	Oct. 12-18, 1924	Oct. 5-11, 1924	Oct. 14-20, 1923	Total this season to Oct. 18	Total last season to Oct. 20	Total last season
Apples:						
Western States.....	3,652	3,300	5,281	16,318	22,140	63,034
Eastern States.....	5,291	4,270	6,328	23,383	35,067	75,056
Cabbage.....	1,322	1,178	1,391	25,795	22,593	37,013
Cantaloupes.....	14	101	77	28,676	25,778	25,923
Cauliflower.....	115	132	148	483	464	4,239
Celery.....	497	421	480	9,698	8,877	16,867
Deciduous fruits, mixed.....	55	93	110	5,501	8,813	9,075
Grapes.....	8,326	5,091	6,199	49,792	49,869	55,336
Grapefruit.....	235	36	448	500	1,850	19,590
Honeydews.....	77	124		2,395		
Lemons.....	72	90	154	921	991	12,001
Lettuce:						
Old crop.....	196	201	362	37,875	26,148	27,797
New crop.....	209	186	102	495	251	37,875
Onions.....	1,018	1,002	900	15,926	15,829	29,539
Oranges:						
Old crop.....	514	512	514	76,454	71,145	71,507
New crop.....	8			336	8	76,454
Peaches.....	94	204	163	38,158	33,494	33,526
Pears.....	529	649	674	13,469	17,115	18,472
Plums and prunes.....	48	68	45	3,579	6,774	6,800
Potatoes:						
Sweet.....	757	809	676	6,162	6,793	13,932
White.....	7,841	6,261	8,620	104,680	102,938	241,822
Tomatoes.....	603	726	334	24,079	23,087	24,233
Vegetables, mixed.....	440	427	425	23,876	20,599	23,913
Total.....	31,913	25,897	33,833	508,024	560,407	820,077

¹ Honeydew figures for last season included in cantaloupes.

² Not included in totals.

Good Quality Potatoes in Maine

Weather during early October was very favorable for harvesting potatoes in the Aroostook section of Maine, and it was estimated that about 80% of the crop had been dug, and either stored or shipped. If this is a fact, it means that about 50% of the total had been harvested between October 4 and 16, which is a record for Maine.

According to reports from the Federal market news representative at Presque Isle, low prices prevailing throughout the digging season caused a larger portion of the early harvest to go to storage, and practically all available space has been filled. There was a rather acute shortage of storage space in mid-October. Most of the crop remaining to be gathered must be shipped as it dug. There is also a considerable quantity of potatoes in open storage that must be moved before cold weather comes. This will tend to make shipments for the last half of the month heavier than would ordinarily be the case.

Quality of the potatoes throughout the district is excellent. The stock is clean and remarkably free from disease. This is due to the more extensive use of certified seed and more careful treatment of growing fields by the farmers. In addition, the dry weather has helped to keep stock free from dirt and this has improved the general appearance. Green Mountains, as usual, were of slightly better quality than Irish Cobbles. The rather late killing-frost permitted all of the Green Mountain variety to grow to a nice size, but, contrary to expectations, there was only a small quantity of overgrown potatoes.

Yields generally have been very satisfactory, but no record-breaking fields have been reported. No figures are as yet available on the probable average yield. Many growers and dealers claim, however, that the average will be considerably greater than last year.

There is some complaint about the unusually small demand for certified potato seed for spring planting in the southern States. Large dealers claim that only 50% as many orders have been confirmed to date this season as last year. They believe that buyers in Virginia and Florida are either unable or unwilling to put up guarantees or to purchase for cash. Low prices received for this year's crop and failure of growers in the southern States to make money this season are assigned as reasons for the inactive seed market.

Local factors do not now interpret this to mean a curtailment of acreage in the South, nor do they believe that purchases are being made to any great extent from competing seed sections. Large quantities of certified stock are being stored in anticipation of an increased demand later in the season. Warehouse men claim that the amount of certified seed stored to date is somewhat greater than usual.

Low Prices for New York Cabbage

Starting the month of October, daily cabbage shipments from New York almost reached the 100-car mark after the lull in shipping caused by two days of rain on September 29 and 30. Favorable weather this fall brought about a heavy yield and an excess of large heads in most fields. Except from kraut factories, the demand has been for small to medium heads, and there has been very little of this size available. Carlot prices on wire orders have ranged mostly \$7-\$9 bulk per ton on domestic type, with an occasional car of small to medium bringing \$10. At the same time last season, the price on domestic ranged from \$18 to \$20 a ton.

In this comparison of prices, it must be remembered that September estimates place the domestic and Danish cabbage production in important States at nearly 70,000 tons more than last year and New York's production of these two types, respectively, 50,000 tons and 34,000 tons more than in 1923. However, in Colorado, where a crop slightly over half of last year's is forecast, shipping-point prices have been \$15-\$17 per ton, and in Wisconsin, where the domestic crop is a little heavier but the Danish production about 14,000 tons less than last year, the price on domestic has generally been \$4-\$5 higher than in New York State.

The following table gives a comparison of carlot shipments from New York, Wisconsin, Colorado, and the United States.

State	Week of Oct. 5-11, 1921	Total this season to Oct. 11	Total last season to Oct. 13	Grand total last season
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Colorado.....	110	1,200	2,054	3,171
New York.....	703	2,153	1,513	9,105
Wisconsin.....	215	632	1,878	6,415
Total United States (early, intermediate, and late)	1,178	21,470	21,202	37,014

In all the fruit and vegetable industry, it would be difficult to find a crop that fluctuates in price more quickly and widely than cabbage. Under or over-production and the size of the southern crop are the greatest factors influencing prices on the Danish crop in New York, although the keeping quality and temperature during the winter also have their effect. The following table shows the wide range in carlot shipping-point price per ton in western New York from year to year.

Date and type	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20
Oct. 1—Domestic.....	\$17-\$18	\$6.00-\$7.50	\$23-\$25	\$10	\$22-\$25
Oct. 15—Danish.....	18	10.00-12.00	30-32	12	30-35
Nov. 15—Danish.....	13-15	6.50-8.00	35-38	\$9-10	37-40
Dec. 15—Danish.....	20-21	14.00-16.00	40-43	8-9	40-70
Jan. 15—Danish.....	23-25	18.00	38	10-11	100
Mar. 1—Danish.....	70	55.00-70.00	35	7-10	60-70

In the season of 1919-20 Danish opened around \$30 per ton the first of October, weakening slightly to \$25 early in November, and then gradually advanced to \$100 the latter part of January, 1920. The price finally dropped to \$65. Heavy production followed, and opening price next fall, October, 1920, was around \$8. Highest figure during the entire season was \$13, closing at \$7-\$8. In the fall of 1921 the market opened around \$30, advanced to \$40 early in December, slipped to the low figure of \$27, and closed slightly under \$40. The 1922-23 season opened around \$10 in October, declined to \$6 in November, and gradually worked up to \$20 by the middle of January. A spectacular advance boosted the price to \$70 the first week in March and the close was around \$45. In 1923, the season opened at \$18-\$20, declined to \$13 in November, reached \$25 by the end of January, 1924, and then advanced rapidly to the \$50-mark the latter part of February, closing at that figure. The 1921-23 season has opened with a few scattering sales at \$12-\$15, too few to establish a market on October 1, as the domestic movement continued very heavy, the Federal market news representative at Rochester reports.

The price to the grower in wagonload lots during the early fall was around \$5 per ton, but it is reported that growers in Ontario County contracted several hundred acres at \$7.50-\$8, delivered at the kraut factory. These manufacturing plants always absorb a large part of the domestic cabbage, and the prevailing low price undoubtedly will prove an incentive for factories to speculate on a large carry-over, and a season of over-

production and low prices is frequently followed by one of light production and correspondingly high prices.

Growers usually prefer to sell to the kraut factories, especially in a season like the present, when there are many overgrown heads, as shippers are forced to sell the large stock at a considerable discount.

Cabbage shipments from New York by months during the season of 1923-24, according to railroad reports, were as follows:

1923					1921				Season total
Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	
Cars 63	Cars 784	Cars 1,966	Cars 2,016	Cars 1,208	Cars 1,749	Cars 922	Cars 383	Cars 9	Cars 5,005

The deal in western New York is divided into two separate seasons, the early or domestic and the late or Danish. Seneca Castle, Hall, Stanley, Phelps, and Geneva are the principal shipping points for domestic, while Cortland and Oneida counties move a large part of the Danish, although Cayuga, Chenango, Madison, Monroe, Niagara, and Orleans counties are also important producing sections. The following stations shipped 200 or more cars from the 1923 crop: Seneca Castle, 608; Tully, 301; Homer, 298; Sherburne, 251; Alocuin, 238; Hall, 224; Stanley, 221; Bellona, 207; and Marcellus, 202 cars.

Distribution of the 1923 crop extended to 28 States, the District of Columbia, and Canada. One car or more went to 575 towns. Principal States receiving carlots were: New York, 2,165; Pennsylvania, 1,856; Ohio, 646; New Jersey, 629; Maryland, 613; Massachusetts, 350; Virginia, 222; Connecticut, 208; North Carolina, 196; West Virginia, 155; South Carolina, 153; and Indiana, 109 cars.

Actual carlot unloads of New York cabbage in some of the large markets, compared with total unloads in 1923, were:

City	New York	Total	City	New York	Total
	Cars	Cars		Cars	Cars
Boston.....	340	1,017	New York City.....	1,511	3,981
Chicago.....	79	1,685	Philadelphia.....	1,178	2,233
Cincinnati.....	181	729	Pittsburgh.....	2	1,774
Cleveland.....	206	336	St. Louis.....	42	1,018
Detroit.....	42	401	Washington.....	111	291
Kansas City.....	13	503			

Rapid Potato Movement from Colorado

Ideal potato-digging weather prevailed in Colorado early in October, the Federal market news representative found on a recent trip through various districts of the State. Very little stock had suffered from field frost. In the San Luis Valley most of the crop was out of the ground and growers expected to complete digging by the end of the second week in October. Brown Beautys are remarkably free from disease. According to local shippers quality is the best for two seasons. McClure are fairly clean this year, although that variety is more subject to disease. Acreage in the San Luis Valley is generally agreed to be less than in 1923, but carlot shipments are expected to be as many because yield is about the same (75-80 sacks per acre) and quality is better. Between 3,800 and 4,000 cars will be shipped from the Valley, probably 90% of the total being under Federal-State certification.

Bliss Triumph plantings were increased this year, with good results from dry-land seed grown in Nebraska. Acreage of Triumph, however, is but a small proportion of the total and the stock is grown only for early shipment. The percentage of Red McClure plantings is said to have been increased from 10% last season to between 15% and 20% this year.

Growers in the San Luis Valley were receiving 65¢-70¢ sacked per 100 pounds for Brown Beautys on October 7. Peachdow sold mostly at 80¢. On the Western Slope, People's Russets were bringing 60¢-70¢ per 100 pounds, on a "carload f. o. b. usual terms" basis. Digging in the Greeley district, or northern Colorado, had hardly begun, but growers expected to get much of the stock out of the ground by October 11.

October estimates of production in the State were 10,864,000 bushels, or about 2,600,000 less than last season's crop, but to October 11 around 3,715 cars had moved, compared with 4,034 at the same time a year ago.

Dairy and Poultry

Butter Markets Steadier on Top Grades

Following Monday of the week October 13-18, which was quite generally observed as a holiday, butter markets appeared to have steadied somewhat. Supplies of goods scoring 90 and better were not too plentiful as seasonal quality defects became more noticeable. Under these conditions a little more confidence developed and some fractional advances were attained. Trade was not active, but was sufficient to keep receipts so well cleared that buyers were forced to pay premiums on occasional lots. The greater part of the steadiness, however, was plainly based upon the limited availability of top grades. Medium and undergrades were usually in poor demand. Some accumulation was evidenced and on this class of goods it was a buyer's market with an unsettled tone dominating. At the close of the week this unsettled tone developed into a general feeling of weakness, fractional advances at Chicago were lost, and more pronounced declines affected the eastern markets. Apparently the shakiness of what might be called the under structure of the whole market was beginning to affect what had been the apparently steady and well-built superstructure.

Although generally in the background, the storage situation remained as the most important weakening factor. On Monday the monthly cold-storage report as of October 1 was released. Butter holdings on that date were given as 153,271,000 lbs. While this figure was somewhat more than three million lbs. lighter than the month previous, the surplus this year over last, which on September 1 was 53,709,000 lbs., had increased to 57,154,000 lbs.

Although weekly decreases in production were indicated by all reports, yet the ratio of this year to last showed little change. The combination of circumstances which resulted in this continued heavy production at a time when the storage surplus is not only one of the largest on record, but is actually increasing, gave rise to the pessimistic sentiment which was widespread. The American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers reported a decrease of 4.5% from the preceding week and an increase over the same week last year of 15.6%. The report of the Minnesota Cooperative Creameries Association, Inc. showed a decrease of 5.43% from the previous week, but with the same two hundred plants reporting, an increase over last year of 21%. Production conditions were reported as good, with pastures green and only a few killing frosts in northern sections. Apparently the only condition which seemed to favor a decided falling off in production this winter was the outlook for high prices on concentrated feed.

Foreign markets were reported as developing some additional firmness on fancy butter during the week. At Copenhagen the selling price was 615 kroner per 220 pounds, which at the exchange rate of 17.27 equalled 48.27 cents per pound. Exports during the week amounted to 4,500 tubs and 95 casks. Six hundred tubs were billed to Hamburg, the remainder to England. Reports of returns from butter already consigned to England were not available but apparently even with somewhat higher prices prevailing in European markets the prospects of relieving our domestic situation by export did not appear bright at current prices.

Cheese Markets Easier and Unsettled

The Wisconsin cheese markets were easy and unsettled the greater part of the week October 13-18. Buyers had not yet developed any confidence in the situation. The extreme price reductions which occurred October 3 and 4 on the Plymouth cheese boards resulted in widespread uncertainty and nervousness, and the slight reaction which occurred October 10 apparently did not help matters a great deal. Trade was draggy, with orders small and scattering, although toward the close of the week some slight improvement was noted. However, with general confidence not materially increased, with the butter market apparently in rather unsatisfactory condition, with the cheese surplus showing a tendency to increase as the season progresses, and production keeping up very well, considering the lateness of the season, little real basis for confidence was found.

The storage report of the total U. S. holdings on October 1 which was issued during the week showed stocks amounting

to 73,087,000 lbs., and indicated that the surplus this year over the same date a year ago was reduced during September approximately one and three-fourths million pounds. September storage withdrawals were nearly three million pounds greater than during September, 1923, and from this standpoint conditions were rather more encouraging to dealers. However, since the 1st of October the tendency toward a reduction in surplus seems to be reversing itself somewhat. This conclusion is based upon withdrawals in the 26 cities which continue, but not in a volume necessary materially to decrease the surplus.

Dairy and Poultry Products at Five Markets

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco

	Week ending Oct. 18, 1924	Previous week	Last year
Butter:	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
Receipts for week.....	9,637,896	13,481,952	11,091,281
Receipts since Jan. 1.....	614,648,798	605,010,902	561,646,117
Put into cold storage.....	577,417	1,017,324	1,349,217
Withdrawn from cold storage.....	2,308,696	2,928,970	3,726,454
Change during week.....	-1,731,279	-1,911,646	-2,377,237
Total holdings.....	78,773,715	80,501,994	43,263,992
Cheese:			
Receipts for week.....	2,869,947	4,883,340	4,782,945
Receipts since Jan. 1.....	177,823,166	174,953,217	182,089,590
Put into cold storage.....	868,843	1,291,095	1,188,735
Withdrawn from cold storage.....	939,111	1,459,916	1,338,545
Change during week.....	-70,265	-168,821	-119,810
Total holdings.....	24,832,790	24,903,058	22,232,799
Dressed Poultry:			
Receipts for week.....	5,187,727	6,379,992	6,724,068
Receipts since Jan. 1.....	209,743,643	204,555,916	197,288,337
Put into cold storage.....	3,240,888	3,716,662	2,783,052
Withdrawn from cold storage.....	1,706,898	1,569,159	1,113,529
Change during week.....	+1,533,990	+2,147,503	+1,369,523
Total holdings.....	33,457,614	31,923,624	25,312,236
Eggs:	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Cases</i>
Receipts for week.....	135,008	260,398	182,356
Receipts since Jan. 1.....	14,132,431	13,997,423	15,337,716
Put into cold storage.....	23,814	42,947	20,760
Withdrawn from cold storage.....	174,391	219,922	187,616
Change during week.....	-150,577	-176,975	-160,556
Total holdings.....	2,839,176	2,989,753	3,540,123

Wholesale Prices of Butter and Cheese

For Week Ending October 18, 1924

Prices quoted in Cents Per pound

Creamery Butter (92 Score)

	New York	Chicago	Phila- delphia	Boston	San Franc- isco
Monday.....	(1)	37½	(1)	(1)	(1)
Tuesday.....	39	37½	39½	39	39½
Wednesday.....	39½	37½	40	39	39½
Thursday.....	39½	38	40	39	39½
Friday.....	39½	37½	39½	38½	38½
Saturday.....	38	37	39	38½	38½
Average for week.....	39.00	37.54	39.55	38.80	39.15
Previous week.....	38.54	37.50	39.42	38.33	39.79
Corresponding week last year.....	48.00	47.25	48.83	48.00	47.92

American Cheese (No. 1 Fresh Twins)

	New York	Chicago	Boston	San Franc- isco	Wis- consin
Monday.....	(1)	18½-19	(1)	(1)	18½
Tuesday.....	20-20½	18½-19	21-22	19½	18½
Wednesday.....	19½-20½	18½-19	21-22	19½	18½
Thursday.....	19½-20½	18½-19	20½-21½	19½	19
Friday.....	19½-20½	18½-19	20½-21½	19½	19
Saturday.....	19½-20½	18½-19	20½-21½	19½	19
Average for week.....	20.05	18.88	21.30	19.25	18.69
Previous week.....	20.58	18.92	21.51	19.25	19.26
Corresponding week last year.....	25.75	21.04	27.33	26.92	23.44

1 Holiday.

2 Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago

	Cents per lb.		Cents per lb.
Monday.....	(1)	Friday.....	37½
Tuesday.....	35¼	Saturday.....	39½
Wednesday.....	35¼		
Thursday.....	35¼	Average.....	35.15

1 Holiday.

Grain

Wheat Prices Reach New High Levels

Renewed export buying of both wheat and rye advanced prices to new high levels during the week October 13-18. Continued favorable weather for maturing the corn crop and lower prices for hogs and cattle had a weakening effect on the corn market and prices declined 4-5¢ per bushel. The oats market was also lower but was relatively firmer than for corn.

While the exports of wheat became very heavy again during the week the buying was shifted more to the hard winter wheats for shipment via the Gulf. Premiums for deferred shipment were materially higher than for nearby months; 14¢ over the Chicago December price f. o. b. vessel at the Gulf was being offered for wheat for March shipment; 13¢ over the December was offered for wheat for February shipment and 12¢ over for January, while bids for November and December shipment were only 10-10½¢ over the Chicago December price. Practically all hard winter wheats offered with favorable billing to Gulf ports was being shipped direct for export and only the high protein milling grades were moving to Kansas City and other distributing markets.

	Wheat		Corn		Oats	
	Oct. 13-18	Oct. 6-11	Oct. 13-18	Oct. 6-11	Oct. 13-18	Oct. 6-11
Primary receipts...	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Primary receipts	20, 123, 000	20, 232, 000	3, 801, 000	4, 351, 000	8, 187, 000	11, 151, 000
Primary receipts	9, 758, 000	7, 658, 000	4, 481, 000	2, 848, 000	7, 907, 000	6, 064, 000
Primary shipments	17, 121, 000	15, 070, 000	1, 957, 000	2, 681, 000	3, 308, 000	4, 268, 000
Primary shipments	5, 129, 000	3, 851, 000	1, 957, 000	1, 365, 000	5, 103, 000	3, 060, 000
Visible supply	85, 338, 000	83, 511, 000	8, 395, 000	7, 820, 000	62, 785, 000	58, 178, 000
Visible supply last year	66, 529, 000	65, 810, 000	988, 000	1, 060, 000	19, 626, 000	18, 030, 000
Receipts at:	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Chicago	1, 472	1, 201	999	1, 355	1, 225	1, 556
Minneapolis	3, 218	3, 604	111	63	1, 016	1, 573
Duluth	5, 127	4, 089	357	341	73	153
St. Louis	1, 850	1, 782	97	58	250	333
Kansas City	1, 113	1, 162	191	152	175	229
Omaha	619	1, 162	46	40	68	36
Cincinnati	56	(1)	236	(1)	47	80
Indianapolis	201	151	39	72	47	80
Toledo	396	109	103	100	350	331
Milwaukee	567	587				
Wichita	656	668				
Hotchkisson	47			53		118
Fort City	236	22		19	110	156
Carroll	153	99	31	77	32	40
Fort Worth					33	18
Denver						

¹ Week ending Friday.

² No report.

The movement of wheat continued heavy, receipts at the principal markets totaling more than 20,000,000 bushels for the week and making the total receipts at these markets for the crop year about 265,000,000 bushels, compared with only about 160,000,000 bushels for the same period last year. There was a further increase of about 2,000,000 bushels in the visible supply, making total stocks in the principal markets about 85,358,000 bushels, compared with 65,810,000 bushels last year. The increase in stocks has not been relatively as large as the increased movement, which indicates that a larger amount of wheat has passed into consumptive channels this year than last. Part of this increase has been absorbed in our exports, which at the close of the week totaled 78,705,000 bushels, compared with 43,648,000 bushels last year.

The milling demand for wheat was of only fair volume, as most mills are well stocked with wheat, and the flour demand continued sluggish. The heavy movement of spring wheat has practically eliminated the demand for hard winter wheat by the spring wheat mills, and premiums are slightly lower. Thirteen per cent protein No. 2 hard winter wheat sold at Kansas City around 14¢ over the December price with the 12½% protein at 14¢ and the 12% protein at around 13½¢. It is estimated that more than two-thirds of the Southern corn crop has already been marketed, but interior elevators in Kansas reported a continued heavy movement from the farms.

The export demand in the spring wheat markets was less active than in the winter wheat markets, due partially to the

undesirable quality of a good amount of the spring wheat receipts. The arrivals of spring wheat at Minneapolis showed the effect of damp weather, and more than one-third of the Canadian receipts at Winnipeg were reported to be grading No. 3 or lower. Good dry wheat was in excellent demand from mills and shippers at Minneapolis, and premiums were around 20-22¢ over the December price for best quality No. 1 dark northern spring wheat.

Red winter wheat prices continued very firm and at a premium of about 10¢ per bushel over the hard winter wheat. New high prices for the crop year were reached at Cincinnati, St. Louis, and other winter wheat markets.

Export buying, particularly by Norway and Germany, was renewed for rye, and prices advanced 6-7¢ during the week. European requirements are much larger than last year because of the smaller crop in the producing countries, and this is causing an urgent export demand for all offerings of rye from this country. Exports at the close of the week totaled 24,118,000 bushels, which is about 7,000,000 bushels larger than the total exports for last year.

Continued favorable weather for the maturing of the crop, together with the approach of the new crop movement, had a decidedly weakening influence on the corn market. Lower cattle and hog prices were also a weakening factor, and prices declined 2-3¢ during the week. December corn at Chicago being quoted at the close at \$1.09½, compared with \$1.11½ at the close of the previous week.

New corn was being marketed in increasing quantities in Texas and Oklahoma. Fort Worth receipts of Oklahoma corn were reported being sold to exporters for shipment to Europe. The first cars of new corn were received at Kansas City and Indianapolis during the week but no movement of volume is expected for about 30 days. The movement of old corn continues of good volume and stocks in the principal markets continued to increase, total stocks at the close of the week being estimated at 8,395,000 bushels compared with 988,000 bushels at the corresponding time last year.

The cash demand is of only fair volume as feeders are substituting oats and other cheaper grains wherever practicable. No. 2 and No. 3 corn, however, was in sufficient demand to absorb most of the offerings at prices ranging from \$1.05-\$1.10 per bushel at the various markets.

The movement of oats continued very heavy and stocks totaling 62,785,000 bushels have now accumulated in the principal markets. Prices declined slightly with corn but the tone of the market continued fairly firm as the trade apparently considered the oats market too low compared with that of wheat and corn. The demand for oats was fairly active from both shippers and cereal interests and prices ranged around 50¢ per bushel for No. 3 white oats at the principal markets.

The barley market continued firm and there was an excellent demand for the good malting grades. December barley at Minneapolis advanced 1½¢ and closed on Friday at 89½¢. Cash barley at Minneapolis was quoted at from 76¢ to 81¢ and No. 3 barley at Milwaukee at 91-95¢. Export sales of about 150,000 bushels were also reported for the week.

The flax market continued its upward trend as receipts continued light. There was no material increase in receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth and the Canadian movement has been very slow in getting under way. Eastern crushers were active buyers of flaxseed on the northwestern markets in an effort to obtain their supplies before the close of lake navigation.

1924-25 Wheat Requirements of Italy

Italy's import requirements of wheat during the current season may be estimated at between seventy-five and one hundred million bushels. During 1922, when the Italian wheat crop amounted to 162,000,000 bushels, Italy had to import 112,000,000 bushels to supplement domestic production, and in 1923, when the domestic crop amounted to 225,000,000 bushels, only about 78,000,000 bushels. This year's crop is placed at 171,000,000 bushels, a reduction of 50,000,000 bushels from the 1923 yield, but considering the higher prices prevailing this year, together with the availability of substitutes for wheat and the restrictions that have been placed on the export of wheat and wheat products from Italy, it is not likely that Italy's increase in imports will be proportional to the decrease in production. While the consumption of wheat has increased in rural districts throughout Italy since the war, the export restrictions recently imposed will have a considerable bearing on the national supply, particularly since Italy has lately been exporting increasing quantities to France and Switzerland.

Grain Prices

Daily weighted price per bushel of reported cash sales at stated markets, week of October 11-17, 1924, with comparisons of weekly averages

Wheat									
Market and grade	Daily prices						Weekly averages		
	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Oct. 11-17, 1923	Oct. 4-10, 1924	Oct. 11-17, 1924
CHICAGO									
Hd. Winter.....No. 2	143	-----	146	146	150	119	111	150	146
No. 3	143	-----	145	146	118	119	108	150	146
Red Winter.....No. 2	154	-----	-----	156	158	-----	111	156	156
No. 3	148	-----	153	156	152	157	110	151	152
MINNEAPOLIS									
Hd. Spring.....No. 1	155	156	158	159	167	162	-----	160	159
Dk. No. Spring.....No. 1	149	148	152	154	159	160	127	154	151
No. 2	150	147	150	149	158	154	123	152	150
No. 3	146	147	149	152	153	159	120	150	149
No. Spring.....No. 1	145	145	147	149	153	153	122	151	147
No. 2	143	144	146	149	152	154	119	150	146
No. 3	141	111	145	146	151	152	115	149	144
Am. Durum.....No. 2	157	156	156	155	167	161	104	165	157
KANSAS CITY									
Dk. Hd. Winter.....No. 2	146	-----	145	145	152	151	-----	147	147
No. 3	137	-----	146	119	147	156	122	148	117
Hd. Winter.....No. 2	135	-----	136	138	142	140	114	140	138
No. 3	138	-----	139	139	142	141	113	141	139
Red Winter.....No. 2	148	-----	150	152	156	-----	118	154	151
No. 3	144	-----	146	144	151	144	116	148	146
OMAHA									
Dk. Hd. Winter.....No. 2	135	-----	140	142	140	144	-----	142	142
No. 3	-----	-----	146	136	-----	140	115	140	139
Hl. Winter.....No. 2	131	-----	134	136	139	139	107	139	136
No. 3	130	-----	133	135	136	137	106	137	134
ST. LOUIS									
Hd. Winter.....No. 2	142	-----	144	146	148	147	112	147	145
Red Winter.....No. 2	151	-----	156	158	161	162	117	158	157
No. 3	147	-----	152	153	149	157	113	153	152
FIVE MARKETS									
All classes and grades....	113	116	143	145	119	147	113	148	145
MINNEAPOLIS (cash close)									
Dk. No. Spring.....No. 1	151	152	155	160	158	160	123	157	156
WINNIPEG (cash close)									
No. Spring.....No. 1	155	160	161	166	163	166	97	166	162

Corn									
CHICAGO									
White.....No. 2	114	-----	114	115	114	111	110	111	113
No. 3	112	-----	113	114	113	110	109	113	112
Yellow.....No. 2	114	-----	114	115	114	112	111	115	114
No. 3	112	-----	113	114	113	110	110	113	112
Mixed.....No. 2	113	-----	113	114	113	111	109	113	113
No. 3	112	-----	112	114	112	110	108	113	112
KANSAS CITY									
White.....No. 2	-----	-----	-----	-----	113	110	109	110	112
No. 3	-----	-----	112	-----	-----	110	-----	112	111
Yellow.....No. 2	-----	-----	112	-----	112	109	107	111	111
No. 3	111	-----	111	113	112	-----	-----	111	111
Mixed.....No. 2	-----	-----	107	107	-----	102	107	107	106
No. 3	106	-----	106	107	-----	102	105	107	106
OMAHA									
White.....No. 2	-----	-----	108	109	109	-----	102	108	109
No. 3	106	-----	107	108	-----	106	101	107	107
Yellow.....No. 2	107	-----	109	109	-----	107	101	108	108
No. 3	106	-----	107	108	107	106	100	108	107
Mixed.....No. 2	104	-----	105	106	105	-----	99	105	105
No. 3	-----	-----	104	-----	104	99	104	-----	101
ST. LOUIS									
White.....No. 2	117	-----	116	-----	115	111	112	116	115
No. 3	116	-----	116	116	114	112	110	114	115
Yellow.....No. 2	115	-----	116	-----	114	112	111	116	115
No. 3	115	-----	115	115	111	112	111	115	114
Mixed.....No. 2	114	-----	-----	-----	-----	112	110	114	113
No. 3	113	-----	113	114	113	111	109	112	113
FIVE MARKETS									
All classes and grades....	112	-----	113	113	112	110	108	113	112

Oats, White									
Market and grade	Daily prices						Weekly averages		
	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Oct. 11-17, 1923	Oct. 4-10, 1924	Oct. 11-17, 1924
CHICAGO									
Chicago.....No. 2	53	-----	53	54	54	52	44	56	53
No. 3	51	-----	51	51	52	51	43	51	51
Minneapolis.....No. 2	48	48	49	49	49	48	41	52	48
No. 3	47	47	47	48	49	47	40	50	47
Kansas City.....No. 2	52	-----	52	52	-----	-----	44	54	52
No. 3	51	-----	51	51	52	51	43	53	51
Omaha.....No. 3	47	-----	48	49	49	48	41	51	48
St. Louis.....No. 2	56	-----	56	55	-----	-----	46	56	55
No. 3	53	-----	53	53	53	53	45	54	53
FIVE MARKETS									
All classes and grades....	49	46	50	50	51	49	42	52	49

Rye									
CHICAGO									
Chicago.....No. 2	127	-----	120	131	133	132	73	131	131
Minneapolis.....No. 2	119	117	131	124	126	124	67	125	120
Barley									
Minneapolis.....No. 2	88	86	83	88	90	88	66	91	86
Flaxseed									
Minneapolis.....No. 1	244	241	246	251	255	251	255	235	246

¹ Columbus Day; all exchanges except Minneapolis closed.

² All classes and grades at Minneapolis.

Closing Prices of Grain Futures, October 17, 1924

Wheat								
Market	December futures				May futures ¹			
	1923		1924		1923		1924	
	Oct. 10	Oct. 17	Oct. 10	Oct. 17	Oct. 10	Oct. 17	Oct. 10	Oct. 17
Chicago	Cents 109 ³ / ₄	Cents 106 ³ / ₄	Cents 143 ¹ / ₂	Cents 151	Cents 111	Cents 111 ³ / ₄	Cents 150	Cents 154 ³ / ₄
Minneapolis	118 ³ / ₄	114 ³ / ₄	144	148 ³ / ₄	122 ³ / ₄	119 ³ / ₄	149	152 ³ / ₄
Kansas City	109 ³ / ₄	103 ³ / ₄	136 ¹ / ₂	141 ¹ / ₂	109 ³ / ₄	107 ³ / ₄	111 ³ / ₄	145 ³ / ₄
Winnipeg	91 ³ / ₄	92 ³ / ₄	151 ³ / ₄	156	99 ³ / ₄	96 ³ / ₄	151 ³ / ₄	159
Liverpool	118 ³ / ₄	118 ³ / ₄	172 ³ / ₄	172 ³ / ₄		117 ³ / ₄	171 ³ / ₄	172 ³ / ₄
Corn								
Chicago	77	77 ¹ / ₄	111 ³ / ₄	109 ¹ / ₄	75 ¹ / ₄	71 ³ / ₄	114 ³ / ₄	111
Kansas City	73 ³ / ₄	73 ³ / ₄	103 ³ / ₄	101 ¹ / ₄	72 ³ / ₄	71 ³ / ₄	100 ¹ / ₄	103 ³ / ₄
Oats								
Chicago	43 ³ / ₄	42 ³ / ₄	55	54	45 ³ / ₄	44 ³ / ₄	59 ¹ / ₄	58 ¹ / ₄
Winnipeg	39 ¹ / ₂	38 ¹ / ₂	61 ¹ / ₂	64	42 ¹ / ₂	42	66 ¹ / ₂	67

¹ March futures for Liverpool.

Large Decrease in World Corn Crop

The decrease of about 500 million bushels in the corn crop of the United States is the important factor in the world corn situation. The Canadian crop is about 500,000 bushels below last year. Estimates are not yet available for Yugoslavia and Rumania, the largest producers in Europe. Forecasts of production in Italy and Hungary are considerably above the estimates of last year's harvest, but decreases have occurred in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Switzerland.

It is too early for even a preliminary estimate of the acreage of the corn crop in Argentina, our chief competitor in the European market. Planting began in Argentina this month and will extend through November. An unofficial report states that planting has begun under favorable weather conditions.

Hay

Hay Market Quiet

The hay market was quiet to dull during the week October 13-18. The demand was fair and offerings were slightly in excess of buyers' needs. Good hay was scarce and sold readily but ordinary and low grade hay was slow sale and mounting storage charges forced receivers to cut prices on some of this kind in order to move it.

With a heavy crop of tame hay in the territory including Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and eastward to New England there will be a large surplus of hay on farms which can be moved to market if prices prove attractive. However, the financial position of the farmers is much stronger than a year ago, so that there will be less pressure to sell. Market needs should be carefully studied in deciding what hay to ship and especial caution should be used in going to the expense of baling and shipping low grade hay while the demand for it is light.

	Oct. 13-18 1924	Oct. 6-11 1921	Oct. 15-20 1923	Jan. 1- Oct. 18, 1921	Jan. 1- Oct. 20, 1923
Receipts at:	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Boston.....	162	89	86	3,319	3,584
New York.....	187	176	203	8,168	5,853
Philadelphia.....	55	33	71	3,084	2,381
Pittsburgh.....	111	139	64	4,869	4,599
Cincinnati.....	205	152	45	6,249	5,237
Chicago.....	152	140	324	9,568	9,201
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	160	129	178	3,755	4,311
St. Louis.....	111	116	208	5,944	6,564
Omaha.....	195	178	157	4,626	1,794
Kansas City.....	611	814	273	20,290	17,103
Los Angeles.....	92	82	152	7,784	6,322
San Francisco.....		63	98		5,203

Prices of alfalfa at the principal markets are slightly higher than at this time in 1923 and 1922, while timothy prices are under last year's level but higher than in 1922. Prairie prices average lower than in either 1923 or 1922.

The timothy market was quiet to dull with Chicago and Kansas City the only markets displaying strength. The best grades continued in light supply at Boston and commanded full prices, but the bulk of the receipts consisted of medium and low grades and these grades moved with difficulty. Poor hay was almost unsalable. Offerings at New York were in excess of buyers' needs and the market was dull although top grade hay in large bales sold easily. Two-wire bales were not wanted and small bales sold \$1-\$2 per ton under large bales. A large quantity of low grade, stained, and weedy sample hay met with no demand. The Philadelphia market was practically unchanged with almost

no No. 1 hay arriving. Only the best timothy was wanted at Richmond and Baltimore as the heavy local crop supplied the demand for other grades. Offerings of high-grade hay were light at Pittsburgh, but low grades sold at cut prices.

Timothy declined 50 cents per ton at Cincinnati at the close of the week account liberal offerings throughout the week. Good hay moved readily but the warm weather continued to restrict the demand for rough hay and low grades were hard to sell. Country advices indicated that the heavy movement would continue. Receipts were light at Chicago and the market was firm with active competition for good hay. Increased receipts resulted in an easier market at Minneapolis and St. Paul and prices averaged about \$1 per ton lower. Timothy was steady at St. Louis and Kansas City although eastern States were underbidding the latter market for southeastern shipment.

The alfalfa market was steady with more active demand. There were some calls at Richmond for No. 1 second cutting but the market was easier at Cincinnati. There was a light demand for high grade alfalfa at Chicago where only one car was received. Alfalfa was \$1 higher at New Orleans account light receipts. Prices advanced slightly at Omaha for good quality hay but the demand for off-grades was limited. Buyers wanted green dairy alfalfa. The demand at Kansas City was good with improved demand from the Southeast. Mills were good buyers although they were trying for lower prices. Dairies and feeders continued in the market.

The increased movement continued at Minneapolis and St. Paul with more prairie going through market channels than the week before since the stockyards did not raise their bids during the advance of the previous week. Prices declined about \$1 per ton at these markets. Offerings were liberal at Omaha and the better grades moved slowly while the low grades were very hard to sell. Prices were reduced about 50 cents per ton. There was some demand from the South but declining cotton prices were reducing the inquiries from this section.

Timothy Seed Prices and Movement

State or section	Prices offered growers per 100 lbs., basis clean seed				Percentage of each crop sold by			
	Oct. 17, 1922	Oct. 9, 1923	Sept. 23, 1924	Oct. 7, 1924	Oct. 17, 1922	Oct. 9, 1923	Sept. 23, 1924	Oct. 7, 1924
Northeastern Iowa.....	\$4.00	\$3.80	\$5.01	\$3.45	75	70	50	60
Southwestern Iowa.....	5.10	6.00	5.65	5.45	85	60	65	80
Southeastern Iowa.....	5.10	6.75	5.65	5.75	85	60	65	80
Northwestern Missouri.....	4.85	6.10	5.45	5.65	80	85	60	75
Northeastern Missouri.....	4.90	6.05	5.85	5.05	85	85	80	85
Southern Minnesota.....	4.95	6.70	5.35	5.35	65	80	35	55
Northeastern South Dakota.....	4.05	6.70	5.00	5.10	80	65	40	40
Illinois.....	4.05	7.10	5.90	6.05	80	85	60	60
Northern Ohio.....	5.00	7.40	5.90	5.80	75	85	60	65

Carload Prices of Hay and Straw per Ton at Important Markets October 18, 1924

Commodity	Boston ¹	New York ¹	Philadelphia ¹	Pittsburgh ¹	Richmond ¹	Atlanta	Savannah	Baltimore	New Orleans	Memphis ¹	Cincinnati	Chicago ¹	Minneapolis and St. Paul ¹	St. Louis ¹	Omaha ¹	Kansas City ¹	Los Angeles ¹
HAY																	
Timothy and clover																	
No. 1 timothy.....	\$28.50	\$27.00		\$21.50	\$24.00	\$25.00	\$27.00	\$21.00	\$26.50	\$24.00	\$18.50	\$24.00	\$19.00	\$21.50		\$16.00	
No. 2 timothy.....	25.00	21.00	\$13.00	17.50	22.00	23.50	26.00	19.75	24.50	21.50	17.00	20.00	18.00	18.00		14.00	
No. 1 light clover mixed.....		21.00	18.00	20.00	23.00	21.00	24.00	18.75			18.00	21.50	18.00			16.00	
No. 2 light clover mixed.....		21.00	16.00	22.00	22.00			16.50				18.00	16.00				
No. 1 medium clover mixed.....		21.50	17.00	22.50								18.00					
No. 1 clover hay.....	20.50			20.00				17.75			17.00		17.50			15.00	
No. 1 clover.....	18.00			20.00	22.50						18.00	10.00		20.50		16.50	
Alfalfa																	
No. 1 alfalfa.....		28.50			30.00	31.50			30.00	29.00	27.00	28.00	30.00	28.50	\$38.00	20.75	\$20.00
Med. and alfalfa.....		25.50			28.00	24.50			28.00	26.50		20.00	19.50		15.50	19.50	24.00
No. 2 alfalfa.....		25.00			22.00		28.00			24.00	24.00	18.00	16.00	19.00	19.50	17.00	
Straw																	
No. 1 wheat.....									18.25			18.00	17.00	16.50	12.50	12.50	
No. 1 corn.....												16.00	10.00		11.00	9.75	
No. 1 soybean.....												15.00	13.50		11.50		
STRAW																	
No. 1 wheat.....	11.50		14.00	12.50	12.50			12.50			9.50	9.00	7.40		7.25	18.75	
No. 1 corn.....	13.00	14.50	14.00	11.50				13.50			9.50	9.00	8.50		8.50		
No. 1 soybean.....	21.50	17.00	18.00	14.00				20.50			12.00	11.00	9.00				

¹ Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets.

² Hay quotations based on United States grades.

³ Nominal.

Feed

Demand for Feedstuffs Continues Light

Excellent weather for fall pasturage in most sections of the country during the week October 11-18 had a tendency to check the demand from the small consuming trade as well as from mixers. Purchases were almost entirely for small lots to meet spot or quick shipment. Mixers complained of a lull in the demand for their manufactured feeds which was largely due to the excellent pastures and the approaching movement of new crop corn.

Prices for most feedstuffs eased off as a result of this lack of buying interest. Fortunately for the market, the offerings by mills and resellers were not heavy, stocks being apparently in strong hands.

It was noted, however, that with the decline in the coarse grain markets some of the speculative operators who were buying quite extensively during the past few weeks lost some of their enthusiasm and reduced their bids.

It is usually during the month of October when milling operations reach their peak that offerings are exceedingly heavy. This year conditions are somewhat different, the bulk of the October output of mills having been contracted for some time ago. As a result there is little pressure of offerings noted and the condition of the markets could neither be described as strong or decidedly weak. A fair demand would strengthen prices immediately, while offers to sell even a small volume of feed would have the opposite effect.

Production of most feedstuffs and the movement were good. Stocks were generally plentiful.

Wheat mill feeds.—Quotations for wheat mill feeds were from 50 cents-\$1 lower than last week. The spread between bran and middlings prices of about \$2 per ton remained unchanged. Heavy feeds were firm with mill offerings of these grades meager. The demand for low grade and clear flours has been good, hence milling operations have been adjusted to make a minimum amount of flour middlings and red dog. Flour middlings and red dog were quoted at \$32 and \$39, respectively, in the Minneapolis market and were in good request. In the Kansas City market bran for November shipment sold at \$25 and December shipment at \$26. Supplies of wheat feeds in consuming channels were reported as good, though not greater than at this time last year. Mixers are carrying moderate stocks of bran shorts, and middlings, sufficient to last them for some time unless a better demand for their product develops. Speculators appeared well supplied both with storage holdings and contracts for future shipment. With quite an improvement in the flour business, both export and domestic, it was thought by the trade that the mills are again "long" on feed and possibly would reenter the market in case the demand for mixed ears of flour and feed was insufficient to take care of their surplus. Distributing markets were irregular and a wide range in quo-

tations was noted. Canadian mills offered pure bran and Standard middlings in the Northeast at \$32.50 delivered Philadelphia rate points, or 50 cents-\$1 lower than prices quoted by the West. Production and the movement were good.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—Cottonseed cake and meal prices felt the effect of reselling pressure on slab cake at the Gulf. They were 50 cents-\$1 per ton lower for all percentages. Weather conditions appeared against the heavy use of cottonseed meal and little demand was noted from sections which usually contract heavily at this season of the year. Texas mills were fairly well sold up on slab cake but offerings from Oklahoma were very liberal. Cake and meal of 43 per cent protein content was offered at \$14.70 per ton in Kansas City for November-December shipment, these positions being even easier than the spot market. Transit shipments were rather heavy and difficult to place. Mill stocks were good and the movement was light.

Linseed cake and meal.—The demand for linseed cake and meal was poor. Offerings were extremely liberal both by mills and resellers. As a result of these conditions prices declined \$1-\$1.50 per ton. Production was heavy and the fact that shipping directions were difficult to secure which made it necessary for the mills to reenter the market with quick shipment meal had a very depressing effect on prices. Shipments were good. From Minneapolis 6,259,723 pounds of cake and meal were forwarded compared with 4,476,355 during the same week last year. Inquiries from exporters and mixed-feed manufacturers were light. The movement was heavy.

Gluten feed.—The demand for gluten feed was light. Offerings were liberal. Resellers pressed the market with transit stuff purchased some time ago which they tried to dispose of at discounts of \$1-\$1.50 per ton from mill prices. Production was heavy. A few of the larger mills were reported as storing part of their output because of their inability to place it, rather than to meet the competition from resellers. Mill prices were unchanged and the guaranty against lower prices, if any, on date of arrival remained effective. The movement was heavy.

Hominy feed.—Supplies of hominy feed were in excess of the demand. Both near-by and deferred shipment offerings were heavy. Quotations in most markets were 50 cents per ton lower than last week but in the absence of selling pressure prices held fairly firm. Yellow and white hominy feed were offered at the same price in most markets. In Chicago the heavy offerings of white hominy made it possible to secure it at 50 cents less than was asked for yellow hominy. Production and the movement were heavy.

Alfalfa meal.—The alfalfa-meal market was practically unchanged from last week. The demand was mostly for No. 2 meal and that grade showed a slight advance in a few of the markets. Moderate declines were reported in southwestern markets in sympathy with the lower prices for hay. Offerings were only fair and few mills cared to sell beyond 30 days except where they could get premiums high enough to protect them. Choice meal was quoted in Chicago at \$30, and No. 2 could be bought at \$5.50 per ton less. Spot stocks and the movement were light.

Carload Prices of Feedstuffs at Important Markets October 18, 1924

[Per ton, bagged, sight-draft basis]

Commodity	Boston	Philadelphia	Baltimore	Pittsburgh	Atlanta	Savannah	Memphis	Cincinnati	Buffalo	Chicago	Minneapolis	St. Louis	Omaha	Kansas City	Los Angeles	San Francisco
Wheat bran:																
Spring	\$32.25	\$32.50	\$30.50	\$31.00	\$34.00			\$29.50	\$27.00	\$27.50	\$25.00					
Soft winter	35.00	34.50	34.00	32.00	34.00	\$35.00		30.00	31.50			\$26.50		\$24.00	\$21.00	\$39.00
Hard winter		33.50		31.00	33.50		\$28.00	29.50	31.00	27.50					\$31.50	
Wheat middlings:																
Spring (standard)	34.25	33.50	33.00	33.00	38.00			32.50	29.00	29.75	27.00					
Soft winter	40.50	40.00	34.00	37.00	40.00	38.00		36.50	36.00						31.00	46.00
Hard winter				39.00	37.00			36.50	35.00			32.50	31.00	31.00		
Hard winter wheat shorts					37.00		33.00		35.00				29.00	29.50		30.00
Wheat mill run	35.50	35.00			37.00						29.00			26.50		38.00
Rye middlings				32.00					27.50		26.00					
High protein meals:																
Linseed	51.50	50.75		50.50				48.50	46.50	47.00	41.50	48.50	52.00	48.75		47.00
Cottonseed (43%)	51.50	50.50		47.50			12.50	46.50	49.00	48.00	49.00	45.00	48.00	45.25		50.00
Cottonseed (41%)	49.25	48.00		45.50			40.50	44.50	47.00	45.00	47.00	42.50			42.00	
Cottonseed (38%)	45.50	45.00	44.25	42.50	37.50	42.00	37.00	41.50	44.00	41.50	43.00	40.00				
Digestor feeding (40%)										60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00		
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)			34.00				28.00	28.50		27.25		26.00	27.00	22.00	33.00	31.00
Gluten feed	47.85	46.90	47.00	44.70				42.70	44.70	40.80	43.10					
White hominy feed	44.75	43.75	45.00		47.00			40.50	42.00	38.50		36.50	38.50			
Yellow hominy feed	44.50	44.00	44.00		46.00			40.50	42.00	38.50		37.00	38.50			
Ground barley								43.00				44.00			54.00	51.00
Dried beet pulp			39.00	37.25		42.50			39.00		33.00					37.00

¹ Nominal.

² Rolled.

Cotton

Prices Decline Again

The week October 13-18 witnessed further declines in cotton prices, although the market was less nervous with fluctuations not quite so broad as during the previous week. Final quotations were down nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ per lb. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 75 points, closing at 23.45¢, as compared with 24.20¢ last week and 29.75¢ last year. On the New Orleans Cotton Exchange October futures declined 57 points, closing at 22.60¢ as compared with 23.17¢ last week and 29.45¢ a year ago. The average price for Middling spot cotton in 10 designated spot markets was 22.53¢ per lb. on October 18, 23.12¢ last week and 29.46¢ last year.

The volume of spot transactions in the 10 designated spot markets for the five business days of the week (Monday being a holiday) amounted to 187,349 bales as compared with 176,267 bales the previous full week and 199,146 bales one year ago.

Weather conditions throughout the Cotton Belt continued fine during the week, which had a further tendency to improve the grade of the offerings, which was reported as average Middling and better, and to have materially facilitated marketing. Reports indicated that a number of mills were inclined to fix prices at present levels for cotton bought on call. Operations among the American mills were reported to have witnessed quite a speeding up.

The report of the Bureau of the Census published on October 14 showed domestic consumption for September as 435,216 bales as compared with 357,455 bales in August, and 485,665 bales for September, 1923.

Reports from the dry goods markets indicated that a turn for the better was looked for shortly. However, recent declines in the price of raw material had made buyers more cautious.

Closing Future Prices on the Future Exchanges

October 18, 1924, with Comparisons

Month	New York					New Orleans				
	Oct. 18, 1924	Oct. 20, 1923	Oct. 21, 1922	Oct. 15, 1921	Oct. 16, 1920	Oct. 18, 1924	Oct. 20, 1923	Oct. 21, 1922	Oct. 15, 1921	Oct. 16, 1920
October.....	23.15	29.75	23.69	18.95	16.48	22.60	29.45	23.25	18.48	18.10
November.....	22.75	29.60	23.75	19.21	18.60	22.65	29.20	23.17	18.81	18.00
December.....	22.87	29.13	23.48	19.02	18.28	22.71	29.07	23.12	18.72	17.75
January.....	23.20	29.25	23.61	18.88	18.35	23.01	29.05	23.11	18.59	17.65
February.....	23.11	29.35	23.52	18.50	18.35	23.20	28.86	23.08	18.05	17.50

Daily Closing Quotations for No. 5 or Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Designated Spot Markets, Week of October 13-18, 1924, with Comparisons

Market	Oct. 13-18, 1924					Oct. 15-20, 1923				
	Mon	Tue	Wed	Th	Fri	Mon	Tue	Wed	Th	Fri
New York	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9
Augusta	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9
Savannah	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9
Montgomery	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9
New Orleans	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9
Memphis	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9
Little Rock	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9
Dallas	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9
Houston	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9
Galveston	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9
Average	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9	22.4	22.6	22.7	22.8	22.9

Receipts at 10 Designated Spot Markets, August 1-October 17, 1924, and Stocks on October 17, 1924, with Comparisons

[Compiled from commercial reports]

Market	Receipts				Stocks			
	Aug. 1- Oct. 20, 1922	Aug. 1- Oct. 19, 1923	Aug. 1- Oct. 17, 1921	5-year aver- age, Aug. 1- Oct. 19, 1919- 1923	Oct. 20, 1922	Oct. 19, 1923	Oct. 17, 1924	5-year aver- age, Oct. 19, 1919- 1923
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Norfolk.....	40	105	21	61	66	66	22	67
Augusta.....	94	71	80	107	61	43	35	110
Savannah.....	171	112	239	189	91	68	56	144
Montgomery.....	36	27	49	27	21	17	20	21
New Orleans.....	277	222	373	292	197	111	209	247
Memphis.....	212	154	153	129	131	88	66	169
Little Rock.....	79	29	61	45	57	27	30	39
Dallas.....	27	48	52	31	19	16	15	20
Houston.....	1,285	1,694	1,633	980	393	424	385	317
Galveston.....	946	1,179	1,129	710	428	269	367	291
Total.....	3,187	3,581	3,796	2,514	1,467	1,129	1,205	1,418

Cotton Movement, August 1-October 17, 1924, and Stocks on October 17, 1924, with Comparisons

[Compiled from commercial reports]

	Aug. 1- Oct. 17, 1913	Aug. 1- Oct. 15, 1920	Aug. 1- Oct. 14, 1921	Aug. 1- Oct. 20, 1922	Aug. 1- Oct. 19, 1923	Aug. 1- Oct. 17, 1924	5-year aver- age, Aug. 1- Oct. 19, 1919- 1923	Per cent this year is of 5-year aver- age
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Per cent
Port receipts.....	2,612	1,006	1,506	1,773	2,040	2,298	1,469	156.4
Port stocks.....	640	920	1,510	964	622	852	1,013	84.1
Inland receipts.....	1,859	1,207	2,042	2,612	2,583	2,774	1,930	143.7
Inland stocks.....	410	1,034	1,301	1,187	946	898	1,065	82.0
Into sight.....	3,080	2,033	2,737	3,603	3,622	3,795	2,804	135.3
Northern spinners' takings.....	424	261	388	397	338	298	360	82.8
Southern spinners' takings.....	531	463	940	1,167	964	705	813	86.7
World's visible supply of American cotton.....	2,554	3,084	4,316	3,107	2,395	2,671	3,201	83.4

Exports of American Cotton

August 1 to October 17, 1924, with Comparisons

[Compiled from Government and commercial reports]

To—	Aug. 1- Oct. 17, 1913	Aug. 1- Oct. 14, 1921	Aug. 1- Oct. 20, 1922	Aug. 1- Oct. 19, 1923	Aug. 1- Oct. 17, 1924	4-year aver- age, Aug. 1- Oct. 19, 1920-1923	Per cent this year is of 4-year aver- age
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Per cent
Great Britain.....	708,007	244,492	327,401	443,241	512,097	327,871	156.3
France.....	291,033	187,787	174,099	229,328	221,414	176,503	125.3
Germany.....	171,885	721,810	1,08,087	28,417	291,414	2,410,000	12.1
Italy.....	81,510	71,810	91,441	19,007	172,580	76,454	173.4
Japan.....	1,311	204,734	1,160	11,136	110,333	103,833	114.9
China.....	48,740	3,800	2,111	4,000	2,111	1,800	28.8
Siam.....	1,121	71,716	69,791	68,600	56,433	62,976	89.3
Holland.....	41,000	38,721	38,098	7,799	47,539	28,000	170.1
Other countries.....	8,331	1,987	19,442	10,000	11,000	20,300	54.2
Total.....	1,806,110	1,806,110	1,806,110	1,806,110	1,806,110	1,806,110	100.0

1 Exports to Canada for the period Aug. 1 to Sept. 30.

2 Exports to Russia.

3 Exports to India.

Exports for the week ending October 17, amounted to 330,837 bales, compared with 110,783 bales the previous week, 239,338 bales for the corresponding week in 1923, and 379,130 bales for the week ending October 17, 1913.

Cottonseed Price Quotations

Week of October 6-11, 1924, with Comparisons

City	Oct. 6-11, 1924		Oct. 8-13, 1923		Oct. 9-14, 1922	
	Car lots	Wagon lots	Car lots	Wagon lots	Car lots	Wagon lots
	Per ton	Per ton	Per ton	Per ton	Per ton	Per ton
Charlotte, N. C.	\$10	\$35	\$43	\$10	\$40	\$33
Greenwood, S. C.	33	30				
Atlanta, Ga.	35	32	48	45	35	31
Montgomery, Ala.	38	35	45	42	36	32
Memphis, Tenn.	38	35	45	42	39	35
Little Rock, Ark.	38	35	43	40	35-38	30
Blytheville, Ark.	36	32	45	40		
Forrest City, Ark.	38	35	43	40	37	34
Greenwood, Miss.	43	40				
West Point, Miss.	40	37	46	43	28-30	25
Guthrie, Okla.	33					
Dallas, Tex.	36					
Texarkana, Tex.	35	32	43	40		

Stocks of American Cotton at European Ports

[Compiled from commercial reports]

At—	Oct. 17, 1913	Oct. 18, 1918	Oct. 17, 1919	Oct. 15, 1920	Oct. 14, 1921	Oct. 20, 1922	Oct. 19, 1923	Oct. 17, 1924	5-year average, Oct. 19, 1919-1923
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Liverpool.....	303	104	517	450	452	298	125	149	368
Manchester.....	23	14	49	69	44	27	18	11	42
Continent.....	213	128	243	165	520	184	84	123	240
Total.....	539	246	814	684	1,016	500	227	283	650

Premium Staple Cotton

A good demand for premium staple cotton was reported at New Orleans and a fair demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these markets during the week October 13-18, were:

New Orleans:	Cents
No. 4 or Strict Middling, 1½ ins.....	23.63
No. 5 or Middling, 1½ ins.....	25.75
No. 5 or Middling to No. 4 or Strict Middling, 1½ to 1¾ ins.....	26.00
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling to No. 5 or Middling, 1½ ins.....	24.25
Memphis:	Cents
No. 5 or Middling, 1½ ins.....	24.00
No. 5 or Middling, 1½ ins.....	26.00
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling, 1½ ins.....	24.50
No. 5 or Middling, 1½ ins.....	26.00
No. 4 or Strict Middling to No. 3 or Good Middling, 1½ ins.....	28.00
No. 4 or Strict Middling, 1½ ins.....	27.00
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling, 1½ ins.....	27.50
No. 5 or Middling, full 1½ ins.....	28.75
No. 5 or Middling, 1½ ins.....	30.00

Average Premiums for Staple Lengths of the Grade No. 5 or Middling, October 18, 1924, with Comparisons

	New Orleans			Memphis		
	Oct. 18, 1924	Oct. 20, 1923	Oct. 21, 1922	Oct. 18, 1924	Oct. 20, 1923	Oct. 21, 1922
No. 5 short staple.....	Cents 22.65	Cents 29.88	Cents 23.00	Cents 22.50	Cents 29.75	Cents 22.75
Length in inches:	Points	Points	Points	Points	Points	Points
1½.....	125	100	150	125	75	225
1¾.....	175	175	375	250	225	425
1½.....	300	275	550	350	325	725
1¾.....	450	400	800	550	425	925
1½.....	500	500				
1¾.....	600	600				

Spot Cotton Quotations for October 18, and Sales During Week of October 13-18, 1924

Price of No. 5 or Middling spot cotton for October 18, the commercial differences in price between No. 5 and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding day in previous years, together with the total number of bales sold during the week of October 13-18, 1924, in each of the markets and total for all the markets, with comparisons, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

Grade	Norfolk	Augusta	Savannah	Montgomery	Memphis	Little Rock	Dallas	Houston	Galveston	New Orleans	Average					
											Oct. 18, 1924	Oct. 20, 1923	Oct. 21, 1922	Oct. 15, 1921	Oct. 16, 1920	Oct. 18, 1919
White Standards:																
No. 1 or Middling Fair.....	On	On	On	On	On	On	On	On	On	On	On	On	On	On	On	On
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling.....	100	100	125	113	125	125	100	115	100	100	110	139	141	223	300	221
No. 3 or Good Middling.....	75	75	100	88	100	100	85	90	75	75	86	111	110	173	243	170
No. 4 or Strict Middling.....	50	50	75	63	75	75	75	65	50	50	63	85	76	108	185	120
No. 5 or Middling.....	25	35	50	38	50	50	50	50	38	25	41	53	48	58	98	63
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling.....	23.00	22.50	22.95	21.88	22.50	22.50	21.95	22.70	22.65	22.53	29.46	23.08	19.27	20.35	35.52	31.17
No. 7 or Low Middling.....	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off
No. 8 or Strict Good Ordinary.....	75	100	125	100	100	100	100	100	100	75	98	80	55	93	230	183
No. 9 or Good Ordinary.....	200	200	225	250	200	200	225	200	225	200	213	163	118	218	530	465
No. 10 or Good Ordinary.....	300	300	350	375	400	400	350	350	375	350	355	215	195	343	860	750
No. 11 or Good Ordinary.....	400	400	475	500	500	600	475	500	475	500	483	328	280	415	1,070	996
Spotted:																
No. 3 or Good Middling.....	On	Even	50	Even	Even	25	15	Even	10	25	12	28				
No. 4 or Strict Middling.....	Off					Off		Off	Off	Off	Off	Off				
No. 5 or Middling.....	25	13	Even	25	25	25	40	50	35	Even	24	15				
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling.....	75	50	Off 100	100	75	100	100	100	75	88	67					
No. 7 or Low Middling.....	200	150	250	200	175	200	225	200	225	205	142					
No. 8 or Strict Good Ordinary.....	300	250	400	300	325	300	350	350	375	400	385	223				
Yellow Tinged:																
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling.....	Even	25	13	13	50	25	40	25	20	Even	11	16	39	6	86	114
No. 3 or Good Middling.....	25	50	25	25	100	25	75	50	65	50	49	27	6	45	148	172
No. 4 or Strict Middling.....	75	63	75	75	125	50	115	100	110	100	89	65	51	135	243	268
No. 5 or Middling.....	206	100	200	175	175	200	175	250	200	200	188	137	150	235	410	422
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling.....	325	200	350	300	300	300	300	350	390	375	310	212	218	348	619	293
No. 7 or Low Middling.....	475	300	500	450	550	400	450	500	475	525	403	288	290	450	920	907
Light Yellow Stained:																
No. 3 or Good Middling.....	75	50	75	75	150	75	140	150	140	100	103	72				
No. 4 or Strict Middling.....	125	63	150	150	175	125	165	200	160	175	149	121				
No. 5 or Middling.....	250	100	225	225	225	175	225	350	250	250	228	176				
Yellow Stained:																
No. 3 or Good Middling.....	150	200	150	150	175	125	165	250	200	150	172	122	119	223	400	424
No. 4 or Strict Middling.....	225	213	200	200	200	175	190	325	250	250	223	179	199	313	530	564
No. 5 or Middling.....	325	250	300	275	275	225	250	400	350	350	300	238	275	418	600	606
Gray:																
No. 3 or Good Middling.....	37	50	35	38	50	50	40	50	25	50	43	29				
No. 4 or Strict Middling.....	100	100	85	88	100	100	75	75	75	100	90	79				
No. 5 or Middling.....	150	150	150	138	175	150	125	100	150	150	144	131				
Blue Stained:																
No. 3 or Good Middling.....	125	150	125	125	150	125	150	175	100	150	140	104	136	270	495	563
No. 4 or Strict Middling.....	175	200	175	175	200	150	200	225	200	200	190	154	160	360	625	669
No. 5 or Middling.....	275	300	250	250	250	225	275	300	300	300	273	213	270	453	770	784
Sales for week, bales.....	1,086	3,397	1,604	969	9,100	23,351	67,139	65,461	8,662	6,640	167,349	169,146	222,509	89,740	118,056	223,746

¹ The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of No. 5, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of No. 5.

² These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

³ Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1 to Oct. 18, 1924 amounted to 1,722,252 bales, compared with 1,627,623 bales during the corresponding period in 1923 and 1,787,798 bales in 1922.

Foreign Crops and Markets

Potato Outlook in Thirteen Countries

Estimates of the 1924 potato crop in 11 European countries, together with estimates for Canada and the United States, give a total production for the year of 1,939,000,000 bushels, compared with 1,912,000,000 bushels produced in the same 13 countries last year. The total of the Canadian and the United States estimates amounts to 507,000,000 bushels as against 505,000,000 last year. A decrease of about 9,000,000 bushels in the Canadian crop is offset by an increase of almost 11,000,000 bushels in the United States. No estimate is yet available for Germany, which is the world's largest producer, but the German acreage for 1924 is slightly above that of last year. October 1 reports indicate that the condition of the crop was about average for that time of the year.

While potatoes are not a large item in international commerce, the annual supply in producing countries has an important bearing on the demand for other food crops. The production of potatoes is particularly important in the agricultural economy of the countries of northern Europe. In addition to the ordinary consumption of human food, potatoes are extensively used in these countries for feeding livestock and for various industrial purposes, particularly in the manufacture of alcohol. Thus by curtailing the amount of potatoes used industrially and for feeding, additional quantities are made available as substitutes for bread grains in years of shortage in the wheat and rye crops.

The following table gives the estimates for the 1924 potato crop of 13 countries, compared with the actual yields in those countries during 1923:

Country	1923	1924	1924 decrease from 1923	1924 increase over 1923
NORTH AMERICA				
Canada	1,000 bus.	1,000 bus.	Per cent	Per cent
	92,195	83,283	10.0	
United States	412,392	423,508		2.7
Total North America	504,587	506,791		4
EUROPE				
England and Wales	102,891	98,672	4.1	
Norway	21,270	22,624	7.2	
Sweden	60,231	59,194	1.7	
Netherlands	89,921	96,856		7.7
Luxemburg	6,724	5,512	18.0	
Switzerland	23,292	19,842	14.8	
Hungary	49,021	60,067		42.7
Bulgaria	1,220	1,810		49.1
Lithuania	59,900	64,669		8.0
Poland	973,501	973,014		
Finland	15,800	19,936		26.2
Total 11 European countries	1,406,776	1,432,005		1.8
Grand total, 13 countries	1,911,363	1,938,796		1.1

German Hog Prices Lower

A decline of about \$1 per 100 pounds in hog prices on the Berlin market during the week ending October 15 is indicated in the regular weekly cable to the Department of Agriculture from the Berlin office. Hogs of 220-265 pounds weight averaged \$17.34 per 100 pounds as compared with \$18.37 for the week ending October 8. A further rise in hrd prices occurred with lard in tierces at Hamburg moving up from \$18.20 last week to \$18.80 this week. Margarine prices remain unchanged. Receipts of hogs at 14 markets increased from about 46,000 last week to 52,000 this week, the highest point in several weeks, indicating that the customary seasonal increase in slaughtering is now beginning.

Further cables covering the month of September show that slaughtering of hogs at the 36 most important markets increased but slightly from 222,000 in August to 225,000 in September. A larger increase may be looked for next month. German imports of bacon increased from about 3,300,000 pounds in August to 4,500,000 in September, but there was practically no change in imports of lard over the previous month, imports reaching 23,700,000 pounds. Hog prices at Berlin averaged \$17.90 per hundred during September as compared with \$15.79 for the month of August.

The Indian Wheat Crop and Monsoon Rains

The Indian wheat crop is grown under conditions vastly different from those prevailing in any other important wheat-raising country. Winter wheat must pass through a cold season that is usually about rainless, and accordingly is largely dependent upon moisture conserved from the preceding monsoon period by a system of dry farming. Fallows reserved for wheat will absorb and store large quantities of water, particularly if a break in the monsoon permits plowing to be done.

Seeding of the Indian wheat crop will begin this month. During the current season, the monsoon was much later than usual, being practically inactive in northwest India throughout June. In July there was a marked strengthening, and the combined rainfall during these two months was slightly above normal over the plains of India. In the Punjab, however, where about one-third of the Indian wheat crop is produced, rainfall was 20 to 10 per cent below normal during this period. During August rainfall was more general over the whole of India with a temporary break about the middle of the month. In the Punjab and parts of the United Provinces, however, rainfall was light to moderate. During the first half of September there were heavy rains in the Punjab and prospects for seeding improved.

In general, the important wheat producing districts, namely, the Punjab and United Provinces, have not had the heavy mid-monsoon rains during August and September which are necessary for favorable conditions of seeding and for growth and development of the plant. This deficiency of rainfall may result in a decreased acreage or change of crops.

The "great millet," one of the important food crops, can rarely be sown in the United Provinces with any chance of success after the end of July. A seriously delayed monsoon means a partial replacement of this cereal by the smaller millets of lower yield and a corresponding increase in the consumption of barley and wheat.

Prices of American Apples on British Markets

Variety and grade	Origin	Market	Week ending Oct. 11, 1924	Week ending Oct. 18, 1924
York Imperial:			Per barrel	Per barrel
All grades	Virginia	London	\$1.82-\$2.16	\$1.61-\$2.73
Do	do	Liverpool	4.48-7.39	7.88-9.95
Jonathan:				
All grades	do	London	6.27-7.16	4.90-6.28
Do	do	Liverpool	7.82-7.83	7.88-7.40
Yellow Newton:				
All grades	do	London		
Do	do	Liverpool	4.92-5.29	4.28-6.61
Red David:				
All grades	do	London		
Do	do	Liverpool	5.37-6.49	4.09-6.08
Quano:				
All grade	do	do	6.37-6.49	5.28-6.73
Do	Maine	do		4.09-5.61
Stayman Winesap:				
All grades	Virginia	do		4.28-5.61
Winesap:				
All grades	do	do	5.82-6.74	5.28-6.85
Wealthy:				
All grades	New York	do	4.48-6.71	
Do	Maine	do		4.04-4.93
Baldwin:				
All grades	do	do		4.28-5.70
Rhode Island Greening:				
All grade	do	do		4.09-4.49
Jonathan:			Per box	Per box
Extra fancy	Oregon	do	11-13.92	
Do	Washington	do		3.36-3.81
Do	do	Liverpool		2.88-3.00
Fancy	do	do		2.92-3.36
Do	do	Liverpool		2.47-3.03
C grade	do	do		2.92-2.47
Do	do	Liverpool		2.62-2.80
Yellow Newton:				
Extra fancy	Oregon	do		2.4-3.14
Fancy	do	do	2.90-3.36	
All grade	California	London	2.90-3.80	2.40-2.80
Do	do	Liverpool	2.24-2.60	
Do	Oregon	do	3.00-4.00	
Rome Beauty:				
Fancy	do	do		2.47-3.14
C grade	do	do		1.79-2.11

Prices realized for American apples on British markets for the week ending October 18, show little change over those of the previous week. A larger number of both boxed and barrelled varieties, however, are being offered. The International Apple Shippers' Association announces that exports from the United States and Canada from the beginning of the season to October 14 amounted to 663,059 barrels and 872,789 boxes.

